ISSUED EVERY WEDNESDAY

DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS

ESTABLISHED IN SEPTEMBER 1914 AS "WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS"

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ALADDIN OUTDONE

If Aladdin had rubbed his lamp and had been transported to the Grand Central Palace, New York, he would have seen a more wonderful sight than the palace in the garden of the king which was erected for him over night. Magic is outdone when an American chemist takes a piece of coal and produces gas for lighting and heating, dyes, medicines, perfumes, motor fuel, photo-chemicals, disinfectants, wood preservatives and explosives such as lyddite and T. N. T. This laboratory magician will give you a delicate essence like oil of wintergreen or almond oil and the sweetest thing in the world, saccharine, from the same crucible. No alchemist ever did that, or anything else of practical value to the world.

Then we have from coal-tar the local anaesthetics, novocaine, stovaine, anaesthesine; the antipyretics, acetanilide, aspirin, acetphenetidine, triphenine, phenocoll, neraltein, pyramidone, and trigemine; the specifics adrenaline and epinine for Addison's disease, soamin and arsacetin for sleeping sickness; and salvarsan; and the laxative, phenolphthalein.

The commercial importance of the "crudes" obtained from coal-tar is beyond estimate. Benzol, toluol, xylol, pyridine, phenol (carbolic acid), cresol, naphthalene and anthracene are now familiar terms in the drug and chemical industry. When these are changed into "intermediates" we have benzoic acid, salicylic acid, benzaldehyde, phthalic anhydride, toluol-sulphanide, nitrobenzine and aniline. There the dyestuffs industry begins and the manufacturer produces probably 900 coal-tar dyes. The entire list of coal-tar products now numbers thousands.

All this can be seen at the National Exposition of Chemical Industries and in addition to showing the finished products the managers have arranged a series of motion pictures which take you through the entire process from start to finish in a few hours while you sit in comfortable chairs. To make the lesson of still greater interest and value, chemists, professors, scientists and lecturers will deliver addresses on the progress made in the chemical industry and on special features of the exhibition. Aladdin would not be in it even if he came. He could rub his lamp all day and not produce a Chemical Exposition equal to this one.

ALL THE WORLD TALKING TARIFF

There is a growing belief that Great Britain will abandon Free Trade after the war. The refusal of the United States to enter the economic alliance proposed by the Allies has been followed by a change of sentiment in England, says a writer in *The Americas*, published by the National City Bank of New York. The article deals with the changes in tariffs proposed or recently enforced by the leading countries of the world.

An Italian commission will report to the Government soon a new tariff scheme providing for a wide range of duties and ample scope for bargaining with other countries. In every European country the question of tariffs is re-

ceiving attention for the purpose of making commercial treaties in which tariff concessions will be granted if mutually advantageous.

TRADE WITH SOUTH AMERICA

It is encouraging to note a general sentiment in trade papers in this country and in England that the business which has been built up in South America by merchants in the United States will be permanent. Exports in 1917 to South American countries were over two and one-half times as much in value as in 1915, having been in exact terms $259,559,458 against $99,423,957 in 1915. To Argentina alone the exports in 1917 were $82,382,884 against $32,549,606 in 1915; to Brazil $56,761,252 against $25,629,555 in 1915; to Uruguay $14,292,135 against $5,171,323; to Chile $44,573,185 against $11,377,181; to Peru $18,885,174 against $5,873,474, and to Colombia $14,906,786 against $6,675,564 in 1915.

Imports into the United States from South America in 1917 were more than double those of 1915, totaling $542,212,820 for the fiscal year 1917 against $261,489,563 in 1915. The greatest increase was from Chile, being $113,789,130 in the fiscal year 1917 against $27,689,780 in 1915; from Argentina $152,612,411 against $73,776,258 in 1915; from Brazil $151,638,245 against $99,178,728; from Peru $36,379,016 against $12,596,648, and from Uruguay $30,406,532 in the fiscal year 1917 against $10,492,649 in 1915.

Brazil was the heaviest buyer of drugs and acids, taking products in July, this year, valued at $20,780; dyes and dyestuffs worth $153,408; medicines, $24,899; caustic soda and soda salts, $196,660; copper sulphate, $15,163; and miscellaneous drugs, $245,776.

Argentina bought acids worth $8,170 in July, dyes valued at $46,395; medicines worth $45,699; caustic soda and soda salts, $79,986; and miscellaneous drugs, $409,000.

Chili, Colombia, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela and other countries bought in proportion. About 85 per cent of these exports went from the port of New York.

GERMAN METHODS OF GETTING BUSINESS

British manufacturers of dyestuffs hear that German color makers are planning the establishment of depots, each stocking a complete range of dyes, in the large centers of consumption in England. Competent technical and scientific men will be in charge. Elaborate pattern cards are to be sent to the trade by the Cartel in Germany, large purchasers of dyes are to be offered the use of the works in Germany for the purpose of producing any new dye required in the textile trade, and information bureaus established to answer all queries and solve all problems that vex the manufacturer or dyer.

There may be suggestions in these reports of value to the American manufacturer. Is he offering inducements to his customers equal to these which it is said the Germans will freely give? If this policy is to be adopted in England there is good reason to believe the same course will be followed in the United States.

ETHYL ALCOHOL FROM WOOD RECOMMENDED

There is no reason for discriminating against ethyl alcohol made from wood in favor of that from grain or molasses, according to the Government chemists of the Forest Products Laboratory at Madison, Wisconsin. The amount of impurities in commercial ethyl alcohol, they say, is very small, and the impurities are probably less objectionable when wood is used as a base than when grain or molasses is used.

The prejudice against the use for some purposes of ethyl alcohol made from wood is probably accounted for, the experts say, by a confusion with methyl or "wood" alcohol, which is poisonous. Both products are derived from wood, but are radically different. The ethyl, or grain alcohol, is made by reducing the wood to sawdust, treating the sawdust with an acid to produce chemical sugars, and converting the fermentable sugars into alcohol by fermentation, as in the case of grain or molasses. Wood alcohol, however, is obtained by condensing certain gases which are liberated when the wood is heated in air-tight retorts, so that it decomposes without burning.

JAPAN'S LOW PRICES ON CHEMICALS

Men in the Dyestuffs and Chemical Trades Paid Only 50 Cents a Day—Factories in Japan Running Day and Night to Supply American Demand.

The manager of a Japanese importing firm, with American offices in New York City and plants and main offices in Tokyo, Japan, made the following statement to a representative of DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS concerning the present relations between this country and Japan in the matter of the chemical and dyestuffs industries:

"We realize that the American manufacturers are making a number of materials that we have thus far been unable to successfully produce in Japan; and conversely we realize that we, in Japan can produce a number of chemicals and dyestuffs much cheaper than they can be produced in America

"Our idea is one entirely of co-operation with American manufacturers of colors and dyestuffs. We desire to buy a number of American made products for our wants in Japan, and we at the same time expect to import a great many materials that can possibly be put into the American market cheaper than those goods are produced here. The low cost of labor will enable us to do that. The daily wage of the average laborer in Japan is about fifty cents in American money, and as it is evident that labor is continually getting scarcer and dearer in this country, it will readily be seen why the Japanese importers of chemicals and dyestuffs will be in a position to build up a good trade in this country with some of our products, all of which have thus far found much favor with the American consumer.

"On the other hand there are a number of articles produced here, which we need badly in Japan, and there is little question that by the time the war is ended there will be a brisk movement of chemicals and dyes from this country to Japan. It may be that Japan will be able, soon after the war, to supply the American textile trade with dyes that have heretofore been supplied by Germany. We want to assist the American dyestuffs industry which is now just in its infancy, and if we can produce much cheaper in Japan, there is every reason to believe that the Americans will welcome the importation of our goods. It will have a tendency to encourage the industry and will go a long way toward getting the new enterprise on its feet.

"We look for no advance in wages in Japan after the war, and with the labor situation here becoming more acute right along, no relief can be expected for some time. We must look out for our home interest first, of course, and we are enlarging our plants so that our daily production will be sufficient to take care of our home needs and then have sufficient surplus to export to America. Our prussiates, for instance, are in such heavy demand from American consumers that it is impossible for the Japanese plants to adequately supply the want despite the fact that our factories are running day and night. The idea that is held by some that the Japanese goods coming into the American market will hurt the industry in the United States is erroneous. Japan intends to co-operate with the Americans, and only good can possibly result."

William F. McConnell secretary, Drug Trade Section, New York Board of Trade and Transportation, says the next meeting of the Section will be held on Wednesday, October, 3, in the rooms at 203 Broadway.

The drop in the price of lead has been followed promptly by a decline of 1c a pound in quotations on white lead to the basis of 12c on lots of over 500 lbs.

Chemical Exhibits at the Palace

Year's Developments in Manufacturing Phenomenal

Practically every branch of manufacturing chemistry and allied industries is represented by a booth or group of booths at the Chemical Exposition. The dyestuff industry undoubtedly has the largest representation; displays of coal tar products, intermediates, finished colors and samples of colored material are much in evidence. It is among the dyestuff group that two of the three exhibits, which the consensus of opinion pronounced the most beautiful at the show, are to be found. They are the displays by the Calco Company and the Marden, Orth & Hastings Corp. These booths are decorated with brightly hued silks arranged according to color schemes, a sample of the dye producing each individual color being placed on a stand beneath the silk. Both exhibits are brightly lighted and the resultant effects are very pleasing. The third booth is that of the Semet-Solvay Company.

A few other manufacturers of coal tar products, represented by novel displays, are the Barrett Company with their large illuminated coal-tar chart, samples of each product being clamped in its proper place on the board. The chart has been a source of great interest, resulting in a continuously crowded booth.

Among the other large dyestuff manufacturers, whose exhibits are of note will be found: the National Aniline & Chemical Company with a display of general coal tar products including artificial leather. The American Aniline Products Co. shows a beautiful display of materials colored with their dyes, also samples of colors and intermediates. A. Klipstein & Co. show general dyestuffs and tanning materials. The Chemical Company of America has a display of general coal tar dye bases. The Newport Chemical Works shows an extensive line of intermediates. The Benzol Products Co., the H. A. Metz Companies, the Wm. Beckers Aniline, the Butterworth-Judson Company, and a group of smaller and comparatively new companies complete the dyestuff group.

The exhibit of the E. I. Du Pont, de Nemours & Company emphasizes the vast extent of the Du Pont interests. The exhibit, one of the best at the exposition, shows coal-tar products from the crude raw material to the finished product. Samples of practically all the coal tar distillates are being displayed, in addition to the hundreds of products made from these sources such as dye bases, dyestuffs, explosives, celluloid, artificial leather, phenol resins, paints, lacquers, medicinal chemicals, etc. Of all the exhibits, the Du Pont booth is the most characteristic example of the general progress in chemistry in the United States during the last few years.

The booth of E. R. Squibb & Sons is, as usual the most complete display of the highest grade, American made, medicinal chemicals. The J. T. Baker Chemical Co. are exhibiting their line of C. P. "analyzed" reagent chemicals.

The Foote Mineral Company is showing an exceptionally fine line of rare ores and general mineral products.

Eimer & Amend's display of American made laboratory apparatus proves that this type of material now made in the United States is as good, if not superior, to the German product formerly imported.

The manufacturers of chemical machinery are extremely well represented at the Exposition. The largest exhibit is that of the Buffalo Machine & Foundry Company, at the rear of the main floor, showing autoclaves, condensers, nitrators, vacuum pumps, etc., products of their manufacture. The J. P. Devine Company also have a large exhibit of chemical machinery. There are many other large manufacturers, foundry and machine companies.

Displays of American-made heavy chemicals are being made by Arnold-Hoffman & Co. the Butterworth-Judson Corp., Harrison Brothers, the Solvay Process Company, the Semet-Solvay Company, Madero Brothers, and others.

The Takamine Laboratory is showing a complete line of imported Japanese chemicals, including a new product, called "Polyzime," for the removal of resinous matter from cloth before bleaching or dyeing.

The section of exhibits showing the "Southern Opportunity" represents five of the leading railroads of the South, two states, Texas and Louisiana and two cities, Baltimore and Knoxville, Tenn., occupying about a quarter of the floor space of the second floor. The various displays are arranged to show the opportunities, natural resources, etc., which these localities hold for the chemist, manufacturer and financier. This is one of the most interesting groups at the exposition.

The paper industry is also represented but not in as large numbers as last year. This is explained by the fact that the annual convention of the paper ment started Thursday, at Holyoke, Mass. Wednesday was "Paper Day" at the show.

Dr. Charles H. Herty, chairman of the Exposition Advisory Committee, in his opening address, spoke of the importance of explosives in the European war, and the effect of the war on the American chemical industry. He said in part:

"A noted German chemist once said America was the natural home of the coal-tar industry. We are proving that now, and building to make it permanently so. Not only of this industry is this true, but of all other chemical industries. Our raw materials have in the past been exported and returned to us in the manufactured form in which we used them.

"The exposition has done, and is doing much to further the development of a complete cycle of domestic chemical industries. It will this year inspire us to greater feeling of security for the future, showing that many fields are now efficiently producing and that we shall be in good position to not only fill all domestic needs, but to meet foreign competition in distant lands where a trade for the products of our chemical industries is already developed."

Julius Stieglitz, president of the American Chemical Society, told of the efforts of the Society to aid the Government in war plans and establish the chemical and dyestuffs industry on a permanent basis by urging legislation to protect it against competition after the war. He said:

"At the invitation of the Chairman of the United States Tariff Commission, the American Chemical Society, through its advisory committee, a few months ago recommended the name of an expert on chemical schedules, Dr. Grinnell Jones, who is now working with the commission on the task of placing the tariff on a scientific, non-political basis. The society recently urged upon the Secretary of Commerce that standard chemicals and reagents are as essential for successful work, for the saving of wasted effort, in chemical industries, as are standardized weights, measures, and gauges, in other industries. With the approval of Secretary Redfield the Bureau of Standards, with the co-operation of a committee of the American Chemical Society, has now started this important work.

"Further, at the instance of the American Chemical Society and in co-operation with a committee of the society, the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce has started the compilation of as complete information as it can secure for the guidance of our industries in regard to the chemical needs of manufacturers, the sources of supply of crude and finished products and the relation of the various products to one another and to specific industries. Thanks to the efforts of the able editor of our industrial journal, Dr. Herty, a large fund has been raised to make possible this co-operation of the society with the Government in this important work, and if the Chairman of our committee, Dr. B. C. Hesse, has his strenuous way, the work will be a model of thoroughness and usefulness.

"'I have mentioned these instances of the activities of the American Chemical Society in order to emphasize that the society would cordially welcome any appeals made to it by industries needing support of one kind or another. We are now organized for quick and effective action—in matters of legislation and policy through the President's

Advisory Committee, in matters of research through our affiliation with the National Research Council, all of whose active members in chemical fields are also active members of our society.

"If such appeals or suggestions are received they will receive prompt and earnest consideration, and, if necessary, they will be looked into by committees of experts not only with that fair, judicial spirit which science develops in its devotees, but also with that sympathy and consideration which the service of our country instills into her sons. Final action will then follow with that fearlessness and energy which a good cause always warrants, and which we trust will always be truly in the interest of the American chemical industry."

Dr. Colin G. Fink, President of the American Electrochemical Society, said in part:

"Never before in the history of electrochemistry has the vast importance of the various electrochemical products been so forcibly brought to the attention of our Government and of our people as in the present year of the great war. Take from this country the electrochemical industry, with its numerous and diversified manufactures, and the martial strength of our country is hopelessly crippled.

"Think of the hundreds of machine shops that are utterly dependent on the electrochemical abrasives, carborundum and alundum! Think of the thousands of rifles and guns turned out every month with the aid of high-speed steel made from electric ferro alloys! Think of the millions of pounds of electrolytic copper that are absolutely essential for our electrical apparatus! There is the airplane, whose light, strong stays are made from the electrochemical metals aluminium and magnesium; there is liquid chlorine, a product of the electrolytic cell and basis of the Carrel-Dakin method of treating the wounds of our heroes; there is electrolytic hydrogen, used in all of our scout and observation balloons, and there are numberless electric alloys entering into the composition of nearly every item of the Government's vast military equipment."

Dr. G. W. Thompson, President of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers, also spoke.

Culbertson on the Tariff

The address of William S. Culbertson, member of the Tariff Commission was devoted to a review of chemical progress. He said the Commission had determined to make a comprehensive study of the chemical industries in their relation to the tariff, but the Commission has no power to fix tariff rates or to even recommend them. The report will be laid before Congress. Mr. Culbertson continued:

We are looking for cooperation from the chemists in our universities and in our industries, from those experienced in the importation of chemicals, from those who use the products of the chemical industry, and, above all, from the manufacturers actively engaged in developing our chemical industries. We, therefore, ask you, the progressive industrial leaders in this field, to give us your confidence and assistance in our work.

No problem connected with the chemical tariff is more complex and important than the problem of coal tar dyes. Of the total consumption of artificial dyestuffs in the world in 1913, it is said that Germany produced 74 per cent and the remainder was produced only with Germany's permission, because she controlled the raw materials known as "intermediates." Under the shelter of war conditions a new industry has sprung up among us as if by magic and it is destined to contest and overthrow the monopoly which the Germans have had of the world trade in dyes.

When the war broke out in August, 1914, we were using some 60,000,000 pounds of dyestuffs and 80 per cent. of them were imported. Not only that, but 80 per cent. of the "intermediates" used by the four or five domestic concerns making the remaining 20 per cent. of dyes was imported. The country was practically dependent on Germany for color. The war brought almost a panic among the users of dyes. Prices mounted to unprecedented heights and dire prophecies were made.

The American business man and chemist, however, attacked the situation in a truly American fashion. Within three years after we were cut off from the German supply we had invested huge sums in plants for making crudes, intermediates, and finished dyes, and were producing as large a quantity of dyes as were consumed here when the war started. We were receiving from abroad more money for exports of dyestuffs than we had normally paid out for dyestuffs imported. We still do not make a few such highly manufactured lines as the alizarines and indanthrenes and only a portion of our requirements of indigo, but in most lines of large consumption we are now able to meet all demands and we will soon be producing the remaining lines of color. We have a right to be proud of our achievement in this field. When it is recalled that there are over 900 distinct chemical products produced by the dyestuffs industry from some 300 intermediates, which themselves have first to be chemically produced from 10 crude products distilled from coal tar, the vastness of the problem set before this youngest of our industries is apparent. The rapidity of its progress has amazed the world. The record of its achievement reads like a fairy tale and will prove an imperishable monument to American chemists and business men.

On account of the present abnormal conditions in international trade neither the Department of Justice nor the Treasury Department have been called upon to act upon any cases under the unfair competition law, but its provisions will become valued means of protecting the American chemical industries, particularly the dye industry, from the determined trade aggressions of foreign competitors. They might be made more effective by giving the Tariff Commission power to issue an order against persons who after investigation are found violating the law, requiring them to cease and desist from the unfair acts. In other words, the Tariff Commission which now is vested by law with the duty of investigating "dumping" cases, could be given in addition a jurisdiction over these cases such as the Federal Trade Commission has today over unfair methods of competition. Many cases could be reached in this way in which the evidence would not be sufficient to warrant criminal prosecution.

Tariff laws and "dumping" legislation will not alone protect our chemical industries. The German industry attained success by years of research, by conservative financing, and by industrial coordination. In American industry these too must be important, in fact, dominant factors. After all the best security for industry is in research laboratories, in the standardization of processes and products, and in efficient management and organization. In these, your genius as industrial leaders has its widest opportunity for not only business success but national service.

I say "national service" because of our dependence on our chemical industries. Their products are in most cases basic. They are indispensable in processes and products of other industries. The metal working industries are dependent on the products of the electric furnace. The textiles must have dyes. We must have chemicals for the refining of sugar and petroleum, for the manufacture of glass, pottery, paper, paints, and varnishes, rubber, and cement. The tanning industry leans heavily on the chemical industries. Agriculture gets from this industry its fertilizers. Medicinal and pharmaceutical products, toilet preparations, photographic materials, motion picture films, cleaning compounds, baking powder—to mention these among the many which suggest themselves reveals how closely chemistry comes to our daily life.

Tariff Information Catalogue

Grinnell Jones, chemical expert of the Tariff Commission, described the tariff schedules with particular reference to chemicals. He disclosed the interesting fact that the Commission is preparing a Tariff Information Catalogue which he described as follows:

The purpose of this Catalogue is to have on file ready for immediate use the pertinent information in regard to such commodity now mentioned in the Act, whether dutiable or on the free list, as well as all other commodities not specially mentioned but included in the comprehensive general or basket clauses. The Catalogue will contain a definition or description of each commodity, including an explanation of the recognized commercial grades or varieties. All synonyms will be noted and cross indexed. This will be followed by a brief description of the process of manufacture with special emphasis on the raw materials needed and on any general economic characteristics of the industry, such as a need for abundant and cheap power or specialized and highly skilled labor, etc. The varied uses of the commodity will be ascertained in order to learn the industries likely to be adversely affected by the imposition of any tax which would result in a rise in price. Consideration will also be given to any possible rival commodities which might be used as substitutes. The statistics of production in the United States and in the principal foreign countries will be included, together with the statistics on exports from and imports into the United States and the amount of revenue collected on each article. The geographical distribution of the industry within the United States will be noted. A statement of the treatment under previous Tariff Acts and any Decisions of the Treasury and of the Courts affecting it will be compiled. In many cases a compilation of market prices over a series of years will be made. Whenever reliable data in regard to the cost of production are available, they will be included. A classified synopsis and index to all the Court and Treasury Decisions affecting the tariff on chemicals is now being compiled by a lawyer experienced in tariff practice in cooperation with the chemical expert of the Commission and it is expected that this compilation will be published.

Among those in attendance when the addresses were delivered were Dr. A. H. Purdue, State Geologist of Tennessee; C. H. Crawford, assistant to the president of the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway; Dr. Clifford Richardson, Professor Williamson, of Tulane University, here from New Orleans, and Professor Schrock, of the University of Texas.

Dr. Thomas H. Norton, Government chemical expert, who compiled the dye census a year ago, was an early visitor. He was much interested in the exhibits of dyestuffs, and expressed the view that the industry's future was established. Dr. Norton is now working on problems connected with by-product coke ovens.

Dr. Ellwood Hendrick, a familiar figure at all chemists' gatherings, was on hand well before the time for starting and was an interested observer of proceedings. Last year he took a leading part in abstracting the papers read at the meetings of the American Chemical Society and so did not have full opportunity to see the show.

Most of those who attended the opening exercises stayed for the motion pictures of "The Water Powers of Canada."

J. T. Johnson of the Dominion Water Power Branch of Canada, explained that series of views were taken in the vicinity of the leading commercial centers, for the purpose of stirring the interest of the Canadian public. The pictures showed the developed water power and undeveloped power with transmissions and coal resources in the districts of Vancouver, Winnipeg, Toronto, Montreal and Calgary.

Dr. Charles H. Herty made the prediction that if the development of the chemical industries continued at the present rate it would not be many years before the opening exercises of the annual exposition would be held on the roof. "The first year we were delighted at the showing made on one floor," Dr. Herty commented. "Last year two floors were hardly sufficient to hold us, and the opening exercises were elevated one flight. Now we are on the third floor and growing. Who can say how long it will be before we find ourselves in the roof garden?"

OLIVE OIL SUPPLIES LOW

The embargo placed by Spain upon the exportation of olive oil was put into operation in the spring of the current year. It was originally hoped that the restriction would be lifted by November 15. This date was changed to the first of January, 1918, and now further advices point to a continuation of the ruling until the close of the war.

The following table gives prices quoted for olive oil and foots at different periods since the outbreak of the war. The prices are per gallon for oil and per pound for foots:

	Olive oil	Foots
August, 1914	$ .85	.08
January, 1915	.98	.10
August, 1915	.92	.10
January, 1916	.92	.10
August, 1916	.90	.09
January, 1917	1.10	.11
February, 1917	1 25	.12
March, 1917	1.35	.12
April, 1917	1.35	.13
May, 1917	1.50	.17
June, 1917	1.55	.19
July, 1917	1.60	.19
August, 1917	1.95	.19
September, 1917	2.00	.25

The supply of table oils is fairly large. Olive oil foots are practically out of the market, with prices ranging from 22c to 25c per pound. Commercial olive oil is available in very meagre quantities. Dealers predict that by the end of the present year Spanish olive oil will have reached a price in the neighborhood of $2.50 per gallon.

GLYCERIN AGAIN ADVANCED

Glycerin is again moving forward, prices on both chemically pure and dynamite grades advancing to 68 and 68½c respectively. The glycerin market is strong, supplies are scarce and producers, as a consequence, are behind in deliveries. It is rumored that there are not more than twenty cars of dynamite glycerin in the country which are available for immediate delivery. Producers who have not advanced their prices, have in most cases withdrawn from the market, confining offerings to their regular trade. The advanced prices have brought out supplies from a few second hands and resulted in a small amount of underselling, but such is the tone of the market, that these offerings have had very little effect.

Supplies of raw material throughout the country are reported very scarce. Reports say that the demand for fats and greases for export is forcing up domestic prices and resulting in short supplies for use in soap and glycerin manufacture in this country. The price of soaps will undoubtedly keep pace with the advances in the price of glycerin.

From Vienna it is reported that the Unionbank, the saccharin works of Fahlberg, List & Co., in Magdeburg, and the Austrian chemical works of Rudolf Goldschmidt & Co. in Oderberg have come to an agreement with the Austrian Minister of Finance regarding the deliveries of saccharin to the Monopoly Administration of Sweetstuffs, and will erect the Oderberg chemical works in Vienna, with a capital of 4,000,000 kronen. For several years the shares will remain in the syndicate.

AMERICA DOING WITHOUT GERMANY

Review of Chemical Progress in the United States by the London "Chemist and Druggist"—U. S. Trade with South America Believed to be Permanent.

"Doing without Germany" is the title of an article in the London *Chemist and Druggist* which says:

Before the entry of the United States of America into the war which is to end Prussianism, that country had realized that it must no longer be dependent upon Germany for the supply of goods upon which the national existence depends. When Great Britain in 1914 denied the use of the seas to Germany, the United States suddenly realized that many of the American industries such as textile-manufacture, would be dislocated unless steps were taken to make dyes which formerly came from over the seas.

A census was taken of dyestuffs imported and made in the country, so as to be in possession of accurate statistics as to the quantities and varieties of dyes which were required. This was followed by an appropriation of $50,000 by Congress under which the Bureau of Chemistry will co-operate with manufacturers in the investigations needed in the aniline color industry. A separate research laboratory and an enormously increased production are likely to be permanent result of this effort; great extensions of existing works are already reported, and the manufacture of the raw, intermediate and finished products is being carried out on a very much larger scale than hitherto. Benzo-naphthol, resorcin, phenolphthalein, salicylates, guaiacol carbonate, and saccharin may be mentioned as being produced in large quantities.

We recently reported that the large manufacturers of dyestuffs in the United States have formed a combination with a capital of $25,000,000, which should place the industry in a solid position to meet Teuton competition when it again comes in force. The aniline-dye products which are being made include a good many medicinal chemicals, and this country has since 1914 been importing large quantities of fine chemicals from the United States. The number of products will increase with the growth of the aniline-dye industry.

The scarcity of potassium compounds owing to the cessation of German supplies has stimulated the efforts to solve the old problem of extracting potash from silicate rocks on a commercial scale. One comparatively simple process has been found on a laboratory scale to extract from felspar both the potassium and aluminum salts on a quantitative basis, and there is every reason to believe that, translated into practice, the process can be worked profitably even at the pre-war prices of potash. In the meantime potassium chloride is being made in fairly large quantities on the Pacific Coast from kelp. Congress has also appropriated $20,000,000 for an investigation of the problem of making nitrogen products from the air, and a Government plant is being constructed at a cost of $4,000,000.

The extraordinary activity of the chemical industry has accelerated the development of chemical engineering and the production of chemical appliances, as well as stimulated the efforts to produce trained technical chemists. Laboratory glassware and porcelain and scientific instruments are now made in sufficient quantity to supply the home demand. The result of the declaration of war on Germany gives every indication that the United States will endeavor to do without Germany even more completely. The Adamson law which has recently been enacted is founded on the British Acts dealing with enemy trading and enemy property.

Last month the National Research Council established a committee to deal with synthetic drugs, and systematic efforts are to be made to assist manufacturers by working out processes for making synthetic drugs on a large scale. The increase in the general trade of the United States with South America due to the exclusion of Germans from that market is likely to be permanent. The pirate empire will thus lose not only the immense trade it has been doing with the United States but also a large share of the profitable business which was carried on with South America.

$400,000,000 IN GERMAN DYE INDUSTRY AGAINST $50,000,000 INVESTED HERE

American Companies Have Made Sufficient in a Few Years to Pay for Their Plants, Says I. Frank Stone —Needs of the Industry in America.

I. Frank Stone, vice-president of the National Aniline and Chemical Co., Inc., has an article on "The American Dyestuff Industry" in the September issue of *Metallurgical and Chemical Engineering*. Mr. Stone says in part:

At the present time there are over 100 firms directly engaged in the manufacture of crudes, intermediates and colors, with a combined investment estimated at $50,000,000, producing a quantity of finished dyes greatly exceeding in quantity the entire consumption during 1914.

German chemists probably have $400,000,000 invested in the dye industry. They do not intend, if they can prevent it, that the color industry get a sound footing in the United States. I believe they will resort to the extreme of price-cutting and unfair methods to kill off any competition with their own export trade. In order that we may understand and properly provide for this contingency the following should be considered:

The materials of the dyestuff industry are used in the coal-tar explosives industry as well as for coal-tar medicinals. Each of these three industries co-operates with the others to make full use of these materials; alone none can fully make use thereof nor succeed; the correct and proper utilization of these materials requires successful co-existence of all three industries in one and the same country.

It is further clear that the stability of a complete domestic chemical industry, in so far as it depends upon commerce, is bound up to a successful merchant marine and to an efficient foreign banking condition.

The color industry will require a plentiful supply of all chemicals, including the so-called heavy chemicals, all of which will, doubtless, be obtained from American sources.

It will also require quantities of all basic raw materials and intermediates derived from coal-tar in practically chemical pure form. The war has greatly stimulated the manufacture of a number of these products, unfortunately mostly for use in explosives.

The manufacturers of intermediates and colors during the abnormal war conditions have been able to obtain an abnormal profit out of which they have built and paid for their factories. They are now in the same financial position as the German factories.

The United States Government has finally discovered that in order to make this industry permanent it is necessary to give more adequate tariff protection and a tariff bill passed in 1916 giving this additional protection allows the American manufacturers a very much better opportunity.

The American consumers have realized the importance of having an aniline industry in this country, and therefore they will undoubtedly give the preference to American-made products.

WHISKEY AND WINE AVAILABLE

The Atlas Distributing Co., of Cincinnati, O., has compiled statistics on the grain and molasses used in the manufacture of whiskey and the spirits in bond which give the following facts in regard to the situation:

Normal tax-paid floor stocks in the hands of Wholesalers and Retailers have always been calculated at 75,000,000 gallons. The floor stocks, however, are possibly, now, 25,000,000 gallons in excess of normal.

Taking the spirits in bond.....210,000,000 gallons
Add to that the approximate floor stock....100,000,000 gallons

Gives us a stock of.....310,000,000 gallons

to meet the demands for consumption.

The withdrawals of Spirits in the last several years have averaged about 150,000,000 gallons annually.

Accepting all of these figures at their face value, we arrive at the conclusion that there is a total stock on bond and tax-paid equal to three (3) years' consumption.

We believe that the stock of neutral white spirits in bond, owned by the Distillers, will hardly figure 10,000,000 gallons, and even granting that the rectifying trade will use neutral spirits only where they cannot use whiskies, this stock will not last until the first of January.

The report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for the year ending June 30th, 1916, shows a total production of spirits of 249,123,921 proof gallons. It shows a total of materials used in that year of grain 39,748,892 bushels, molasses, 152,142,232 gallons, while the year ending June 30th, 1915, shows a total of materials used, grain, 19,138,118 bushels, molasses, 123,301,496 gallons.

TRADE NOTES AND PERSONALS

F. C. Teipel, formerly manager of the chemical department of Dana & Co., is now associated with Bush, Beach & Gent, Inc.

Howard W. Sherrill of the firm of Welch, Holme & Clarke, has been called to the colors and is in training in Brooklyn, N. Y.

The Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company has acquired the Mount Pleasant Company, of Mount Pleasant, Tenn. The plant will be improved and output increased.

Curtailment of buying of juniper berries by the liquor trade has brought out an easier tone. London advices now note an easier tendency on the spot, 32 shillings being asked.

The Surry Lime-Marl Corporation of Richmond, Va., with $50,000 capital, has been incorporated. Following are the officers: G. A. Dunlop, president, Richmond; Jas. E. Cuthbert, vice-president; R. B. Willcox, secretary, both of Petersburg, Va.

A voluntary petition in bankruptcy has been filed by the Southern Pharmaceutical Company, of Chattanooga, Tenn., listing assets of approximately $95,000 and liabilities of $53,000. The assets include the stock of raw materials, etc., at the Bristol, Tenn., plant.

The J. R. Smith Color Co., 143 Federal Street, Boston. Mass., which has recently been formed to take over the business formerly conducted by Joseph R. Smith, has sent out to the trade a notice, announcing their appointment as sole agents for the Atlantic Dyestuff Co., of Burrage, Mass.

Bruce Scofield and John McFarquhar, representing New York interests, have taken an option on the plant of the Mentor Knitting Mills Company, Mentor, O., which will be used as a chemical factory. The property comprises two acres of land and three buildings, the largest of which contains upwards of 60,000 square feet of floor space.

Having granted a monopoly for paper making in Costa Rica the Government has decreed that required machinery and supplies for the use of the concessionaires shall be admitted free of duty during the period of the contract, the chemicals and other raw materials named in the decree being gelatine, alum, rosin, caustic soda, kaolin and chloride of lime.

A report has been issued by the Italian Commission appointed last year to consider the place of synthetic chemicals in medicine, with special reference to the exploitation in Italy of those of German origin. A list of over fifty approved remedies has been drawn up, and every assistance will be given by the Commission to Italian manufacturers who wish to undertake the manufacture of new products.

There was a noticeable falling off in Catania's exportation of sulphur (both crude and refined) during the first five months of 1917, as compared with the corresponding period of 1916. The figures are 22,272 metric tons of 2,204 pounds each, as against 63,249 tons for 1916. The exports for the whole of Sicily during the first five months of 1917 were 61,346 tons, as against 243,652 tons for the corresponding period of 1916.

GOVERNMENT TO BUILD CHEMICAL PLANT

Construction of a Government chemical plant to meet war needs, at a cost of $5,000,000 is contemplated by National Defense chiefs to meet the war's increasing demands. The plans are being worked out under direction of the Federal committee on emergency construction, with approval of the Council of National Defense.

Government contracts have taxed to the utmost the capacity of private plants, and the new project was deemed necessary to meet future needs, both for this country and the allied nations.

QUALITY OF AMERICAN-MADE SYNTHETICS

The Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry, with the aid of the American Medical Association's chemical laboratory, proposes to make a study of the quality of American made synthetics. It will examine specimens of important, unofficial synthetic drugs submitted by manufacturers, and later, when these drugs are offered for sale, purchase them on the open market and report on their purity. The Council also offers to examine specimens of American-made synthetics when submitted by dealers, providing the origin of such specimens is established. In undertaking this investigation, the Council feels confident that the responsible manufacturer will welcome this check as the best way of establishing complete confidence in his product.

ADULTERATE BEESWAX WITH CANDLES

Aden, says the United States consul there, normally imports about $20,000 worth of paraffin wax candles per year. Nearly half of the average imports are sent to the various markets in this commercial district which are served by Aden. Owing to the restriction of trade with many of these markets the imports of candles have steadily declined in amount and value since the year before the war. The average annual imports for the last five years have been 233,755 pounds, valued at $16,164.

Considerable quantities of candles are also used in the Arabian interior and in Abyssinia for the adulteration of beeswax. One exporter in Aden is said to have received from the interior a few years ago a large quantity of beeswax which he found to be 40 per cent adulteration with candles.

The largest quantities of candles exported from Aden go to Abyssinia. The next largest quantity is exported to the Yemen and to other Arabian Red Sea provinces, British and Italian Somalilands and Port Sudan. The fact that all of these places export beeswax may be of some significance in their importance as markets for candles.

FEDERAL DYESTUFF PLAN OUTLINED

Morton, Lachenbruch & So., of 120 Broadway, on behalf of themselves and clients, have invited holders of the voting trust certificates of the Federal Dyestuffs & Chemical Corporation to co-operate with them with a view of taking some concerted action for the protection of their interests in the reorganization plan which has been submitted to the shareholders.

It is proposed to organize a new company under the laws of New York State with a similar name to acquire as of Sept. 1, 1917, all assets and assume all indebtedness of the old company. It is proposed to put out an issue of $1,500,000 8% cumulative preferred stock of a par value of $100, $500,000 of which will be exchanged for present preferred stock, dollar for dollar, and $1,000,000 to be sold to underwriters. The plan also provides for the issuance of $3,000,000 common stock of a par value of $10, $750,000 of which will be exchanged for 300,000 shares of present common stock on the basis of one share of new for four of old and $250,000 will be issued to underwriters together with the $1,000,000 preferred. The company also will have outstanding of $2,000,000 6% mortgage notes of the present company, the three interest instalments to be paid after reorganization, maturing Dec. 1, 1917, and March 1 and June 1, 1918.

Subscriptions to the new issues were to be payable at the Metropolitan Trust Co. of New York or the Union National Bank of Cleveland. Shareholders will vote on Oct. 17 on authorizing George A. Coulton, Martin W. Potter and George C. Van Tuyl, Jr., as voting trustees under agreement of May 24, 1916, to turn over the property to the new company as contemplated by the plan.

N. W. D. A. TO DISCUSS WAR CONDITIONS

Effect of New Revenue Bill on the Drug Trade to Receive Special Attention—Arrangements for Transportation of New York and Other Eastern Delegates.

The Forty-third annual meeting of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association will be held in Chicago the first four days of next week, October 1-4th inclusive. Arrangements are practically completed for what is expected to be the most important meeting in the history of the association. Headquarters for the convention will be located at the Congress Hotel. Meetings will be held every day, beginning with the opening session, Monday at 10 A.M., ending with the banquet on Thursday evening. Between these dates the Committee on Arrangements and Entertainment, of which Charles E. Matthews of Chicago is chairman, has planned a programme including six business sessions well mixed with receptions, automobile trips, luncheons, theatre parties, dances and a card party for the ladies.

A greater part of Monday will be consumed by official business and a reception to the president in the evening. An automobile ride, a luncheon and dance are scheduled for Tuesday, a ladies card party followed by a theatre party in the evening for Wednesday and on Thursday two business sessions will be followed at 8 P.M. by the annual banquet. Two well-known speakers of national reputation have agreed to be present but the committee refuses to divulge their names, claiming they are to be presented as a surprise.

Without a doubt the N. W. D. A. is at present facing the biggest problem in its history. Since the last meeting of the association the United States has entered the European conflict with a result of disarranging business conditions. Important questions have arisen which are of vital interest to the drug trade. Discussion will be held on all legislative matters affecting the drug trade, especially in the raising of war revenues by emergency taxation measures, passed by legislative bodies all over the country, many of which threaten to bear heavily on the druggist. In view of the present unusual situation and abnormal market conditions, the officers of the N. W. D. A. are urging every member to be on hand and present his suggestions as to the stand which the association shall take regarding these various matters.

Arrangements have been made for special train service to the convention and the following general notice has been sent out by Mr. Romaine Pierson, 81 Fulton Street, N. Y., chairman of the committee.

"The official party for the Chicago convention will leave New York via Pennsylvania Railroad on Train No. 23, the Manhattan Limited, at 5.04 P.M., Saturday, September 29th, arriving in Chicago Sunday at 2 P.M. The best rate will be the ten party fare. This train will leave North Philadelphia at 7.02 P.M.

"Boston and New England members and those in the territory adjacent to New York who may wish to join the New York party can purchase local tickets to New York and use the party fare from that city. They should communicate with the Chairman promptly and specify Pullman reservations desired.

"A car from Baltimore will be attached to this train at Harrisburg. Washington, D. C., and Richmond parties will be included in this car. Train leaves Washington, D. C., at 3.07 P. M.; Baltimore at 4.20 P. M. Please note that Philadelphia, Washington and Baltimore parties must travel in groups of ten or more to get a special rate out of their respective points Proportionate rates will apply.

"A special rate has been accorded our party on this train of $25 New York to Chicago, $2.10 less than the regular tariff. Pullman fares are as follows: Lower Berth, $5; Upper Berth, $4; Section, $9; Compartment, $14; Drawing Room, $18. It requires a minimum of one and one-half tickets to occupy Compartment and two full tickets to occupy Drawing Room.

"Parties from Northern New England traveling by way of Boston and Albany (New York Central Lines) are advised to take Train No. 13, leaving Boston at 2.00 P.M. Saturday, September 29th; Albany 7.55 P.M.; Syracuse, 11.30 P.M., reaching Chicago at 4 P.M. Sunday. The rate

from Boston is $23.10 or $22.14 on parties of ten or more. Further information and reservations for this train can be secured from R. R. Patch, 99 North St., Boston.

"Those going from New York should notify the Chairman of this Committee as far in advance as possible, so that he can arrange for party rates and reserve sleeper accommodations. The railroad and Pullman tickets will then be delivered to the individuals by the Pennsylvania Railroad Agent in ample time. Checks should be made payable to the Pennsylvania Railroad.

"Charles E. Matthews, Chairman of the Committee on Arrangements and Entertainment, has arranged for the courtesies of several golf clubs, and members are reminded to bring their golf paraphernalia."

Reservations for rooms at the headquarters, the Congress Hotel, may be made through Mr. William Buss, care Fuller-Morrisson Company, Chicago. Rates are as follows: One person, $2, $2.50, $3; with bath $3 to $6; two persons, $3 to $5, with bath $5 to $7. Suites (2 rooms), 2 persons, $6 to $10; 3 or 4 persons, $8 to $14.

The following programme for the convention is issued by Mr. Matthews:—

Monday, October 1—10 a.m. Opening session; 2 p.m. Second session; 9 p.m. President's reception in Gold Room, Congress Hotel, followed by a dance and buffet supper.

Tuesday, October 2—9.30 a.m. Third session; 11.30 a.m. Automobile ride; tour of Chicago boulevard system; 2 p.m. Luncheon at South Shore Country Club, followed by cards and dancing; 3.30 p.m. Fourth session; 7.30 p.m. Informal meeting Wholesale Druggists; 9.00 p.m. Informal dance and buffet supper.

Wednesday, October 3—10 a.m. Fifth session of N. W. D. A.; 2 p.m. Informal meeting Wholesale Druggists; 2 p.m. Ladies card party; 8 p.m. Theatre party.

Thursday, October 4—10 a.m. Sixth session; 2 p.m. Seventh session; 8 p.m. Banquet, with addresses by officers and two invited speakers of national distinction.

SEPTEMBER PRICES IN LONDON

Druggists Anticipating Future Requirements by Quietly Buying up Stocks not Disposed of at the Public Auctions—Poor Market for Citric and Tartaric Acids.

(*Special Correspondence*)

LONDON, Sept 10—Of late it has not been at all unusual for buyers to find that parcels of drugs unsold at the Public Auction have been cleared at sellers' limits within a few hours thereafter. This is a sure sign that, while the demand is generally inactive for the moment, "intelligent anticipation" of higher values has a good deal to do with these larger purchases quietly negotiated.

The following changes have taken place during the week:

China star aniseed oil—is dearer and in demand at 3s 8d to 3s 10d per lb.

Clove Oil—80 to 92% costs 10s 3d to 10s 6d per lb.

Cream of tartar—98 to 99% is changing hands at 275s per cwt.

Eucalyptus Oil—Increasing difficulty in shipping even on deck from Australia accounts for the recent advance to 2s 8d per lb. for B.P. quality.

Camphor oil—is getting scarce on spot and difficult to ship; 90s per cwt is now asked for white Japan in cases.

Tannic acid—in sympathy with raw materials, is creeping upwards at 6s 9d per lb.

Citric acid—is a disappointing market for both makers and dealers. Added to the adverse weather conditions this summer and the difficulties surrounding the importation of raw material and the finished product from Italy and France, the demand is now affected by the scarcity of sugar. Spot price is 3s 2½d and is in downward tendency.

Tartaric Acid—is also slow of sale at 2s 10½d per lb., and the total absence of large Russian orders this season is making itself felt.

Gentian—is suffering from freight shortage and is advancing, whole root now costing 87s 6d per cwt.

Licorice root—is similarly affected and the *extract* or *juice* at the present spot price of 280s per cwt., cannot be replaced by new imports under 300s c. i. f.

Senega—in keeping with your markets is firm to dearer. Some afloat has been placed at 3s 7d per lb. landed terms and we hear of spot sales at 3s 10d.

Juniper berries—are coming forward more freely and the market is easier at 32s per cwt. ex-wharf.

Camphor—Refined Japanese Tablets—¼ oz. cost 4s per lb., slabs, 3s 6d per lb.

Quinine—continues lifeless and exportation is discouraged.

USING WOOD PULP AND FIBRE CANS

Scarcity and High Cost of Sheet Metal Leads to Heavy Demand for Substitutes—Wood Pulp Product Made Into Bottles and "Panama" Hats.

At a recent meeting of representatives from the leading firms engaged in the manufacture of paper and fibre containers, the possibilities of substituting "paper cans" in many instances where tin is used at present, were discussed. It was shown that in a great many cases where tin cans are used, a metal container is not required and is an unnecessary expense. The makers maintained that "paper cans" were just as effective as tin for use as containers of such articles as tea, coffee, tobacco, various other dry groceries, crystalline and powdered drugs and chemicals and, in fact, any article which will not attack the fibre of the container and cause it to disintegrate. As a substitute for high priced glass bottles, paper or fibre might also be used successfully, limited only by the same conditions.

The present high price of sheet metal is expected to give an added impetus to the movement on the part of the makers to introduce fibre cans in every case where it is possible to use them. Buyers of tin cans complain of the cost, increased 300% during the last two years, and delays in delivery. Can manufacturers report that they are three months behind in their orders and many of them are positively refusing to enter contracts.

The prospects for the increased utilization of fibre and paper materials brought on by high prices of tinned sheet metal and glass bottles, has led manufacturers of these products to form a permanent organization. The committee selected to act in conjunction with the Food Administrator to relieve the "can" situation consists of the following: H. G. Turner, Single Service Package Co., New York, chairman; Frank C. Rex, the Canister Company of New Jersey, Phillipsburg, N. J., secretary; C. G. Treadway, St. Louis Paper Can & Tube Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Elmer Z. Taylor, the Mono Service Company, Newark, N. J.; L. C. Brooks, National Paper Can Company, Milwaukee, Wis. The meeting of the manufacturers was presided over by Henry Burden of New York, president of the National Canners' Association, and assistant to C. H. Bentley, head of the Division of Canned Goods, United States Food Administration.

Suggestions have even been made for the shipment and storage of liquids in fibre "cans." Fibre milk bottles and beer and soda containers are now in use. The chief difficulty seems to be that the fibre becomes soft and breaks down after being in contact with the liquid for any length of time. It has been pointed out that this might be remedied by several methods. Impregnating the fibre with paraffin, wax or rosin might answer the purpose. An inside and outside coating of rosin, hard wax or sodium silicate has been suggested where the liquid contained is not a solvent for the particular material used or will not react with it chemically. In addition to this there are undoubtedly a large number of substances which might be used as a protective coating, at the same time be cheap and effective. A pulp product made from wood is shaped into bottles and containers of all kinds including boxes, by a New York firm. It is made waterproof and stiff for liquids and thin and flexible for "panama" hats. The demand for these products is greater than the capacity of the plant.

Drug & Chemical Markets

NO SHIPS TO SUPPLY LONDON DRUGS

Dealers Unable to Trade With Many Neutral Countries—Traffic With Russia Suspended—Advances in Many Lines Due to Scarcity.

(*Special Cable to* DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

LONDON, Sept 25—The increasing scarcity of available steamers in neutral markets and the extortionate rates charged by the lines still able to offer space must very soon have a further marked effect on the values of stocks imported during earlier periods. This particularly applies to produce from China, Japan, West Coast of Africa and South America.

Traffic to and from Russia is practically suspended for the present. Otherwise the depreciated value of the rouble could have afforded an exceptionally favorable opportunity for importing that country's specialties, some of which are badly wanted. At the moment both sales and purchases for ordinary commercial account with that country have been abandoned until its external financial arrangements are placed on a reasonable basis.

Russian importers are still unable to remit or open foreign credits without the express sanction of their Chancellor, and then only for merchandise closely connected with Government needs. The violent fluctuations in exchange lately from roubles 205 to 272 per £10 render business impracticable.

The market is more active today than for some time. The Government issued an order today placing glacial and acetic acid, and all grades of 60 per cent acid and over, under control as war material.

Drug sales have been fair. Ipecac is in strong demand at the top price.

Japanese camphor, oil of cloves, dragon's blood, fenugreek and honey are higher.

There is a firmer tone in ergot and potassium permanganate.

Lime oil and shellac are easier.

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK
(Original Packages)

Advanced

Areca Nuts, 3c
Arnica Flowers, 5c
Balsam Fir, Oregon, 3c
Caraway Seed, Dutch, 4c
Castor Oil, Cases, ½c
Cloves, 5c
Cuttlefish Bone, French, 2c
Dragon's Blood, Reeds, 10c
Ginger, Unbleached, 1c
Oil of Peppermint, 30c
Glycerin, C.P., Dynamite, 1c@3½c
Jaborandi Leaves, 4c
Jalap Root, 9c
Lady Slipper Root, 8c
Menthol, Japanese, 5c
Myrrh Gum, 4c
Oil of Cloves, Cans, Bottles, 15c

Declined

Coriander Seed, ½c
Digitalis Leaves, 10c
Pepper, Singapore, White, Black, ¼c@½c
Mercury, Flasks, $2
Sodium Benzoate, 40c
Sodium Benzoate, Second Hands, 40c

Botanical drugs, nitrate of silver and glycerin were advanced this week. Mercury, benzoate of soda and some seeds were reduced in price owing to varying market conditions.

The export embargo put into operation in the middle of July is expected to show marked results in the August reports. Provisions made in legislation now pending in Congress for limiting imports and regulating shipping will give the Government complete control of foreign trade.

The Spanish Government has prohibited the exportation of chloride of lime. Advices from London note advancing markets for drugs, heavy rains having interfered seriously with the harvesting of medicinal herb crops in many European countries.

Alcohol—Distillers quoted prices nominal for 188 proof at $4.30@$4.32 and 190 proof U.S.P. at $4.32@$4.34 a gallon. Exports of alcohol at New York for the month of July were valued at $230,461. The market for denatured alcohol closed easier in response to freer offerings by second hands. Spot quotations were lowered to 90c@$1 a gallon for supplies in barrels.

Areca Nuts—There was an advance of 3c a pound owing to short supplies. Holders are quoting 18c@21c for whole nuts and 23c@24c a pound for spot powdered supplies.

Arnica Flowers—Prices have strengthened owing to a marked increase in inquiries and light offerings. Sellers raised quotations 5c to $2.40@$2.50 a pound on the spot, but sales were limited to small quantities because of the scant supply available.

Arsenic—In some quarters holders of white arsenic are quoting 16½c owing to a further diminution of stocks. There were some sellers, however, who booked orders as low as 15½c a pound.

Balsam Fir—Advices from primary centers to the effect that supplies are fairly well cleaned up caused a firmer market. Offerings embraced moderate quantities at 3c higher to 95c@$1 a gallon for spot Oregon fir. Canadian fir was offered at former prices ranging from $5.95@$6.30 a gallon.

Balsam Peru—Spot values are firmly maintained. In most quarters sellers quoted from $4.35@$4.40 a pound.

Bay Rum—In some quarters bids below $2.55@$2.60 have been rejected for Porto Rico rum but scattered offerings were made at $2.50 a gallon. St. Thomas rum is quoted nominal and most sellers are asking $3.05 a gallon for spot lots.

Castor Oil—The scarcity and enhanced cost of tin containers resulted in a rise in spot quotations of ½c a pound. Sellers of 5 gallon cans are quoting 1c higher compared with barrelled supplies. Offerings were made at 25c@26c for supplies in cases and 24c@25c a pound for supplies of No. 1 in barrels, while No. 3 in barrels is held at 23¾c@24½c a pound.

Cloves—With the spot market nearly bare of supplies and no shipments from primary markets to come forward in the near future prices were advanced 5c a pound. Offerings were limited to small lots at 43c@45c for spot lots and at 41c@42c a pound for Zanzibar cloves due here in October. Amboynas are held at 45c and Penang at 43c@45c a pound.

Codeine—Prices closed unchanged and firm. Makers offered spot supplies sparingly owing to scarcity. Orders were booked subject to immediate delivery on the basis of $12.50 an ounce for supplies of alkaloid in bulk.

Cuttlefish Bone—The inability to obtain supplies from abroad caused an advance of 2c a pound for French bone. Sellers of spot parcels are quoting from 36c@40c a pound.

Digitalis Leaves—Prices have weakened under larger offerings and some selling pressure due to a fair accumulation of spot supplies. In most quarters seller offered parcels at 10c lower to 49c@50c a pound.

Dragon's Blood—Prices were advanced 10c a pound for spot supplies in reeds. Importers are naming from $2.45@$2.50 a pound.

Glycerin—Manufacturers announced an advance on chemically pure spot parcels in bulk, drums, and barrels to 65c@66c a pound. Western refiners advanced quotations to 68c a pound. Other sellers withdrew offerings. The rise in prices was attributed to scarcity. Dynamite glycerin was advanced to 68½c@69c a pound.

Jaborandi Leaves—Larger inquiries and a dearth of spot stocks caused an advance of 4c a pound. Sellers are asking 22c@23c a pound, while broken lots are held at 24c@25c a pound.

Jalap Root—The depleted state of the market caused a rise of 9c a pound. For spot lots of whole root sellers named 27c@29c, and for powdered parcels 30c@31c a pound.

Lady Slipper Root—Further inroads in spot stocks resulted in a sharp advance of 8c a pound. Sellers quoted from 50c@55c a pound.

Menthol—Prices closed at 5c advance, sellers quoting $3.10@$3.15 a pound for spot parcels. Advices from London say holders of Kobayashi-Suzuki are quoting spot lots at 13 shillings 6 pence to 13 shillings 9 pence.

Mercury—There was a net loss of $2 a flask on spot supplies. Early in the week selling agents offered parcels at lower prices because of offerings from Mexico at $106 duty paid.

Myrrh Gum—Select is quoted at 38c@39c; sorts at 35c @36c and siftings at 33c@35c a pound.

Oil of Clove—There was an advance of 15c a pound for supplies in cans and in bottles. Holders are asking $2.65@ $2.70 for supplies in cans and $2.75@$2.80 a pound for supplies in bottles, as to brand.

Oil of Peppermint—Handlers of leading brands advanced spot values 30c a pound, based on a further decrease in spot stocks. Sellers quoted from $4@$4.10 a pound for supplies in tins.

Opium—Importers quoted former values on the basis of $30 a pound for supplies in cases and $32 a pound for granular. There were offerings of Persian opium, below U.S.P. quality, at $24 a pound.

Quinine—Makers repeated prices on the basis of 75c an ounce for sulphate supplies. Second hands are asking 80c. The next Amsterdam bark sale will be held on October 4.

Rhubarb Root—High dried root closed firmer and higher scoring an advance on spot lots of 3c a pound. The demand has been active and fairly large quantities were traded in at 21c@22c closing stronger at 24c@25c a pound.

Sandarac Gum—Increased inquiries and limited spot stocks caused holders to raise quotations 2c a pound. Sellers are offering limited quantities at 47c@49c a pound.

Shellac—Owing to high prices which restricted the buying movement, spot prices continued to weaken, registering a loss of 1c a pound on most varieties. Importers offered spot supplies more freely on the basis of 54c a pound for T.N. lots.

Silver Nitrate—Prices scored a further rise of 5½c an ounce in response to a higher market for silver. Makers are quoting 70½c an ounce for lots of 500 ounces and over. The extreme scarcity and world wide demand for silver has forced up values to the highest point in twenty-seven years. A curtailment of the output in Mexico, shortage of cyanide and the withdrawal of gold from circulation in European and Oriental countries are factors in the advance.

Sodium Benzoate—Lack of demand and freer offerings resulted in a further depreciation of 40c a pound. Makers are quoting from $1.70@$1.80 a pound, but toward the close under keener selling competition by second hands, parcels were obtainable at $1.60@$1.65 a pound.

Sodium Bicarbonate—The market closed firm under a steady demand. Buyers are experiencing difficulty in locating lots of powdered U.S.P. in barrels at 2¾c a pound. Holders in most quarters are asking 3c@3½c a pound for immediate delivery.

Sodium Salicylate—In most quarters quotations were advanced 5c a pound. Manufacturers are naming $1.25 a pound.

Squill Root—Owing to depleted stocks, prices were raised 2½c a pound. Spot lots of white squill root were offered at 15c@16c a pound, but owing to light quantities available the transactions were unimportant.

TIN MARKET IS HIGHER

Following a substantial advance in London, the local market for tin has advanced a full half cent. Straits, which on Saturday was quoted at 61½c sold at 62c. Banka rose from 59½c which was Saturday's price, to 60¼@60½c. Chinese did not change, but was steady at 56c. In London standard tin advanced £3 for spot and £2 15s for futures. Straits tin advanced £3 5s for spot.

Fire destroyed a portion of the plant of the Bayway Chemical Co., Elizabeth, N. J., on Sept. 13, with loss estimated at about $10,000.

A paper company at Lincoln, N. H., discovered a barrel of a German red dye in their stock room, recently, and sold it for $5,000, to a New York firm. The barrel of dye cost the company $89 three years ago. Sad to relate the original owners recently sold the plant and stock and the new owners found the barrel of dye.

MERCHANDIZING FACTS FOR THE DRUG TRADE

Sales Have Increased, But so Has the Cost of Doing Business—Why Brushes Will Be Higher—Stories of William Rockefeller and Hetty Green.

Here are some good stories of trade experiences told by *Drug Topics*, published by McKesson & Robbins, which never misses anything bright or useful in merchandizing:

Statistics show that business is 33% better than usual.

Wherefore the salesman, with a wistful look at the salary sheet spread before you, slaps you on the back and says, "I told you chief, I'd put it over. Look at what I am doing!"

Yes, sales have increased, but—

In the same period, the cost of merchandise has advanced 33%.

With the increased volume of sales squared by the increased cost of merchandise, the meat of the cocoanut is not so much how much more business you are doing, but what class of business you are doing—are there any more raisins and nuts in the cake and clams in the chowder than last year?

In other words, is your increased business yielding you any larger profit than your smaller volume of business last year yielded you?

Are you bringing home more terrapin or more pigs' knuckles?

Smelling like a rose from Luther Burbank's garden and plumed up fit to meet the Queen of Sheba, a bit of a Dresden doll, some years ago, swept down the main aisle of Marshall Field's big store in Chicago, radiant and lovely as Halley's Comet.

Reaching a section for which she was looking, she paused at a counter at which a plainly dressed, elderly woman was being shown some merchandise.

Three young clerks fairly jumped over boxes and benches for the privilege of waiting on her. Among the beauty worshippers was the clerk who had been waiting on the elderly woman.

Meanwhile the elderly woman in the plain clothes stood waiting for her man to come back, but he didn't come.

Marshall Field strode down the aisle. He noticed the woman standing and recognized her.

"Why, how do you do, Mrs. Green," he said extending his hand for a friendly grasp. "Can I do anything for you?"

The elderly woman was Hetty Green, worth $100,000,000, the richest woman in the world.

Marshall Field, greatest of merchants, offered to wait on her himself. But his clerk turned away from her for a doll.

A tall man with a little grey mustache and a whispering voice, walked one day into an office where I was employed and asked to be shown an electrical device, sold through many high-class drug stores and which we were advertising.

With him was a plain dressed, kind, motherly-looking woman —his wife. You would pass either one of them in the street and never have taken them for anything more than just good, ordinary, every-day persons in moderately fair circumstances.

I invited them to sit down at either side of a mahogany desk and between them placed a new model of the device we had to sell. For fifteen minutes they tested it carefully.

But he wanted more proof. Would I let him take the device home and try it for ten days before he decided?

"I can give you good references," quietly said the man persisting, as he drew a card out of his pocket and handed it to me. I looked at it. It read: William Rockefeller, No. ..... Fifth avenue.

$300,000,000 reference as security for a measly $85 machine!

Every dollar you have invested in brushes to-day—or may invest in the next 30 days—stands the biggest kind of a chance of being worth $1.20 to $1.30 or more by Christmas.

Under the strain of war, the bristle industry of the world has cracked.

In northern France and Belgium, whence comes the finest grade of bristle in the world—for 3 years the cock-pit of Europe—the pigs are being killed for food.

As in France, so in Russia, Siberia and Poland, from which come those long strong bristles prized so highly for hair, tooth, cloth and hand brushes.

DRUG AND CHEMICAL NOTES

The New Process Company of West New York, N. J., has been incorporated with a capital of $100,000 to manufacture rubber products.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Lighthouse Inspector, New Orleans, La., for 17 tons of carbide of calcium delivered at Mobile, Ala.

The Marden, Orth & Hastings Corporation has opened a new branch in the Widener Building, Philadelphia. The branch is in charge of J. Raymond Murphy.

The Stauffer interests of California and the Texas Chemical Company of Houston, Tex., are to build a plant at Harrisburg, on the Houston Ship Canal, costing $100,000.

The War Industries Board has requested the subcommittee on fertilizers to make an immediate survey of the nitrate of soda consumption and requirements in the fertilizer industry.

Articles of incorporation have been filed by the Babcock Scientific Paint & Oil Company of Newark, N. J., which will manufacture paints, varnishes, etc. Its capital stock is $125,000.

Professor Eduard Buchner, Ph.D., who was awarded the Nobel Prize for chemistry in 1917, has been killed on the Western front near Verdun. He held the rank of major in the German army.

Prof. Julius Stieglitz, of the University of Chicago, president of the American Chemical Society, in his address before the annual convention urged that a protective tariff be placed on dyes, drugs and chemicals to promote their manufacture in this country.

The Central Chemical Company of Omaha, Neb., has purchased the ground and factory building owned by the Omaha Brush Company at Forty-fourth and Izard streets on the Belt Line, and the machinery of the Central Chemical Company has been moved to the new location.

George G. Crawford, president of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company, says the gases created in making coke at the Ensley plant yield more than 1,000,000 gallons of tar, 1,500 tons of sulphate of ammonia and 63,000 gallons of benzol products annually.

The Atlantic Chemical Company of Mansfield, Mass., has completed its main plant, but is already making extensions. In addition to chrome alum, the firm will manufacture acetate of chrome and lactic acid. It will be the only plant in the United States to manufacture carbonate of potash.

Representatives of the silk trade, dyers and cloth finishers express satisfaction with the colors made in the United States. It is said that American dyes are not as numerous as the German and many are not yet up to the German standard but it is believed this situation will be greatly improved in a few months, according to interviews in textile journals.

Cuba is working with the Food Administration not only to stimulate increased production of sugar for this country and the allies, but also to plant large crops of seeds which yield vegetable oil. Peanuts and soy beans are to be planted and also the castor-oil bean, which grows wild throughout the island. This work is in charge of George Reno, chief of the Cuban department of agriculture, commerce and labor.

The Capron Neutral Sulphate of Ammonia Syndicate, Ltd., of London, has been incorporated with the object of taking over the Capron process for the manufacture of sulphate of ammonia, and carrying on the business of manufacturers and importers of, dealers in, and agents for chemicals, manures, dyes, colors, oils, coal tar, ammoniacal liquor, residual products, etc.

It is reported from London that an inquiry has been received from Zanzibar by the Imperial Institute regarding the disposal of clove-stems, which, before the war, were shipped principally to Germany. It is understood that this by-product of the Zanzibar clove industry was used for grinding to powder, for use as a cheap spice in place of genuine clove powder, and for distillation of volatile oil.

The Hamburg Association of Pharmaceutical Manufacturers has sent a memorial to the Government Commissioner for Transitional Trade and Industry claiming special consideration in the matter of raw materials. The Association points out that a sufficiency of drugs in the home market is a necessity, and, further, that the comparatively few raw materials required represent a high monetary value in their export form as finished products. These products occupy very little shipping-room and have only partially been replaced in other countries during the war.

SEEDS SCARCE AND HIGHER

In their weekly market review John Clarke & Co. say: "Seeds, herbs, etc., are in constant eruption, with all sorts of unexpected needs and changes; the trading is fairly extensive in some grades, but spot supplies are so narrow, and narrowly held, that the business is mostly in small lots and routine in character. Mustards are attracting wider interest because of the menace of a close British embargo on exports of yellow seed to America. Caraway is in active seasonal demand. Rapeseed is scarce."

H. P. Herrfeldt & Co. report: "English yellow mustard seed has been the most active article on this list this week and several sales have been made to New York speculators. Further sharp advances may be seen shortly in this article on account of the difficulty in getting supplies from England. Celery seed in fair demand at present prices. Stocks of marjoram and savory are practically exhausted. Greek sage firm and unchanged."

NEW BRITISH PROHIBITED EXPORTS

A number of important alterations in the list of prohibited exports are announced in the London *Gazette*, August 28:

Bees wax has been transferred from the "B" to the "A" list; the item "(A) saccharin" has been amplified to "(A) saccharin and articles and mixtures and preparations containing saccharin;" the item "(C) vanillin" is now "(C) vanilla, and vanilla pods;" marjoram and thyme-leaves have been placed in the "C" list.

Quercitron bark has been amended to "(A) quercitron bark and extracts thereof," while "(A) tanning extracts and substances for use in tanning" is substituted for "(A) tanning extracts and substances used for tanning, including cutch." "(A) Invert sugar and articles, mixtures, and preparations containing invert sugar" is a new heading; "(A) malt sugar (maltose) and articles and preparations containing invert sugar" was formerly "(A) malt sugar."

The following are new items: "(C) Dyes, vegetable, and dyestuffs and their extracts used in the preparation of vegetable dyes, and articles containing such dyes, dyestuffs and extracts, not otherwise prohibited;" "(A) cutch and extracts thereof;" "(A) galls and extracts thereof;" "(A) gambier and extracts thereof."

FINANCIAL NOTES

The American Agricultural Chemical Company has announced a quarterly dividend of 1½% on the preferred stock (No. 49) of the company and a like amount on its common stock (No. 24), payable October 15, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business Monday, September 24.

Net profits of the United States Industrial Alcohol Co. during July and August averaged $1,800,000 per month. From this time on, however, the profits are expected to be somewhat smaller and the estimates in official circles are that the total for September will be about $1,300,000.

The United Dyewood Corporation has declared a dividend of $1.75 per share on its preferred stock and $1.50 per share on the common stock of the company, payable October 1, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business Friday, September 14. The payment on the preferred stock is from a fund set aside to insure the dividend of $7 per share for the year 1917 being paid.

Heavy Chemical Markets

ALL ACIDS ACTIVE AND FIRMER

Few Price Changes, But Demand is Good and Market Steady—Chemical Exposition Takes Leading Factors Away from Business—Less Speculation

Trading has been brisk on most heavy chemicals during the week, and with a good inquiry from all directions, prices are holding firm. In most cases price ranges noted a week ago are unchanged, but a heavier consumer demand has caused some holders to become bullish, and spot quotations have been raised. In the main, the tone of the New York market at the close was firmer, with less speculation among dealers and indications pointing to large consumer buying and a strong and steady market. Naturally the Third National Exposition of Chemical Industries being held this week at the Grand Central Palace, New York, is taking up much time of local factors, but the "Big Show" has not disturbed any phase of the heavy chemical market here, and dealers express optimism on every hand.

All acids are active. There have been no important price changes in acetic, but the market is in a healthy condition and considerable business is passing to consumers. There is not any large quantity held on spot in this market. Both the 20 and 22 degree of muriatic are held tightly in this market now. There has been some speculation in this material and up to a few days ago price changes have been frequent, but with a more settled condition prevailing, there is every reason to expect a strong and steady market for some time to come. Nitric acid, which has advanced from week to week for some time is steady with prices unchanged at the close. Since there is a light supply of nitric for immediate delivery holders are inclined to quote tightly to most consumers, but it was learned that on firm bids prices could be shaded, irrespective of reported heavy Government buying. Sulphuric is in good demand. The consumer demand is steady and strong and prices are holding firm.

The alum market is firm. There has been a good demand, especially for the ammonium chrome, and prices have advanced. Holders are looking for more activity since inquiries are heavy. There is an export call for alums. Aluminum sulphate is virtually unchanged insofar as prices are concerned. The volume of business passing on this material has been heavy, and since no surplus stocks are reported in this market, there is nothing to indicate any material lowering of prices. Bleaching powder is improving now that the export demand is heavier.

No important price changes have occurred in calcium acetate, copper sulphate, lead acetate, magnesite, bichromate of potash, prussiate of potash or saltpetre. There has been a steady and fairly strong demand for the above named articles, and the tone of the market is steady and firm.

In view of the fact that makers of soda ash have filled a number of long standing contract orders, spot is offered more freely in the open market and prices are slightly lower. Caustic has followed in sympathy and sales have passed on spot goods at a quarter cent lower than was reported last week on nearby stocks. Bichromate of soda has dropped materially in price, but holders are of the opinion that the easier feeling will be of short duration for the reason that spot supplies are light, and the inquiry is heavy. Nitrate of soda continues on the upward move, and holders of both the crude and the refined are asking higher prices for spot and forward positions.

Acid, Acetic—The 80 per cent pure acetic acid is offered in the open market at 24c a pound, as the inside, and up to 25c a pound as the maximum, depending upon quantity and seller. There is a steady and strong demand for the 28 per cent test, and although the bulk of business is passing at 6c a pound as the minimum and up to 6¼c a pound as the outside, there is much inquiry for this degree and the undertone of the local market is firmer. The 56 per cent test has advanced, and the market is tight with 13c@14c a pound as the prevailing price. The figures named for the commercial are 22½c and 23c a pound, with the re-distilled holding unchanged at 24c@24½c a pound. The glacial is steady and in good demand, with the price for spot at 36c@37c a pound. Spot supplies of most all tests of acetic acid are light. In many cases some of the largest holders have turned down business because of orders placed from Washington.

Acid, Muriatic—Quotations at the close were for the 20 degree 1⅜c@2c a pound, and 22 degree 2c@2¼c a pound. Large consumers are in the local market heavily and holders are quoting firmly. Considerable business has passed during the week to American and foreign consumers, and since spot supplies of muriatic are not abundant there is little hope of lower prices. Inquiries are heavy for spot and forward positions, but the Government is a large buyer at the present time, and a number of orders to consumers are going unfilled.

Acid, Nitric—Supplies here are not abundant and with a good demand prices are holding firm. Spot and delivery up to the end of September are quoted tightly at 7¾c @8¾c a pound for the 42 degree, with 7⅜c@7½c a pound as the prevailing price for the 40 degree.

Acid, Sulphuric—For several weeks all grades of sulphuric acid have been advancing, and despite the fact that prices are quotably unchanged this week, much activity is noted on all degrees. The Government is still a large buyer. The 66 degree brimstone is quoted tightly at $35@$36 a ton, on the spot. Pyrite acid is $32@$35 a ton, and the quotations generally heard for the 60 degree pyrite are from $25@$28 a ton, f. o. b. Southern works.

Alums—There have been several important price changes during the week on a number of grades of alums. Spot quotations at the close were: Potassium lump alum 9c@9½c a pound, which is the same price as last week; potassium chrome alum, 25c@28c a pound, which is a slight advance; ammonium lump alum 4¼c@4½c a pound, which is also an advance; and ammonium chrome alum at 19c@20c a pound, which shows a sharp advance. Trading is in good volume and there is a heavy demand for export, but holders are not much concerned in export business at the present time.

Aluminum Sulphate—Consumer interest continues keen and the undertone of this market appears firmer. A large volume of business passed during the week, and prevailing prices now heard are 2c@2¼c a pound, (½ per cent iron) while stocks free from iron have been quoted at 3¼c@3½c a pound.

Bleaching Powder—There has been a better market on this material within the week and in some quarters higher prices are quoted for spot and nearby delivery. On deliveries for 1918, makers are quoting firmly at a flat price of 2c a pound which indicates that a larger volume of business is expected. The 27-pound tare on the spot is quoted at 2¾c@3c a pound, which is a decided advance. The 100-pound tare is available at 3½c a pound as the inside, with others asking as high as 4c a pound.

Calcium, Acetate—From $6.00@$6.05 per 100 pounds is the price for spot acetate of lime. The demand continues heavy with no shortage of supplies reported. There is a strong export call and some business is passing in the direction of foreign countries. No immediate price change is expected on this material.

Copper Sulphate—The small white crystals are now 9⅛c@9¼c a pound, while the 89-99 per cent material, blue vitriol (large), is quoted in moderate spot quantities at 9½c@10c a pound. The local market is firm and the above prices show no material change over those of last week. Dealer business continues heavy and there has been some speculation, but irrespective of this prices have held steady. There is a good demand for export and foreign consumers seem willing to pay higher prices than can be secured in America.

Lead Acetate—The white crystals are finding a ready market at 15¾c@16c a pound in casks and barrels, while the granulated continues to move in good volume at prices that range from 14c@15c a pound, depending upon seller and quantity. Lead acetate has been in good demand for some time.

Magnesite—Quotations in this market are $40@$45 a ton, f. o. b. mines, California, and $50@$55 a ton, f. o. b. New York. The strong consumer demand continues for this material from users in America as well as in South America. It cannot be learned that spot supplies are heavy.

Potash, Caustic—There has not been much activity in caustic potash and prices have declined. Spot stocks are available now at 64½c@65¼c a pound for the 70-75 per cent. f. o. b. works, and 83½c@85c a pound for the 88-92 degree material on the spot. The 80-85 per cent is holding steady and unchanged at 82½c@85c a pound. There is a fairly good inquiry, but unless trading developes a further decline may be expected.

Potassium Bichromate—It is stated that orders for 1918 are now being booked. The tone of the market is strong and steady, with the general range of prices quotably unchanged. Although several small sales passed during the week at 44¾c a pound, the price generally heard for spot goods is 45c@46c a pound.

Potassium Prussiate—No price changes have occurred on either the red or yellow prussiates. In a number of instances the market is reported entirely nominal. The consumer demand for the Japanese goods continues heavy, but on account of importers being unable to get stocks to this country fast enough many orders are going unfilled. From $1.20@$1.25 a pound were the prices heard for the yellow, and $2.90 flat, for the red.

Saltpetre—A brisk movement of stocks was noted at the close, and the flat price of 28c a pound was heard for the granulated and from 31c@32c a pound for the crystals. A steady and strong demand is reported and prices are unchanged. Export business continues heavy.

Soda Ash—Future business is being booked in large quantities, especially for the first half of 1918, but the spot market is not as active as it was up to a few weeks ago, and prices have declined. Spot soda ash is available here now at 3½c a pound, for stocks in bags, and 3¾c a pound for stocks in barrels.

Soda, Caustic—Caustic has eased off again and the spot price named in this market ranges from 9½c@9¾c a pound. The market is by no means weak despite the lower price. There are no surplus stocks on hand so far as can be learned.

Sodium Bichromate—This material is decidedly easier this week after a steady advance for more than a month. Holders have lowered their price to 24½c@26c a pound, and these could possibly be shaded on firm bids. The price a week ago was 28c@29c a pound. There is a good inquiry and more activity is expected.

Sodium Nitrate—Nothing seems to disturb the firmness of this material and prices are advancing. Holders are now asking a flat price of 6¾c a pound, for the refined, and $5.00 per hundred as the inside price for the 95 per cent crude. Many orders are going unfilled for spot on account of a shortage of stocks.

RECORD SHIPMENT OF SOYA BEAN OIL

A special freight train consisting of twenty-seven tank cars of Soya Bean Oil left the Pacific Coast on Sept. 22nd, for the East via the Union Pacific road. This is said to set a new record for single shipments of Soya Bean Oil. The shipment is consigned to Marden, Orth & Hastings Corporation.

IMPORTANT CHANGES IN JOBBERS' PRICES

Advanced

Acid, Benzoic, True, 20c
Aconite Root, German, 10c
Apomorphine, Crystals, $9
Diacetylmorphine, Alk., $4.50@$5.00
Hydrochloride, $4.25
Glycerin, C.P., Bulk, 1½c@2c
In cans, 2c@2½c
Less, 2c
Benzaldehyde, 35c
Morphine Sulphate, 50c
Nutmegs, 10c
Oil, Mustard, Essential, 25c
Spearmint, 25c
Tar, U.S.P., 10c
Potassium Carbonate, Refined, 30c
Silver Nitrate, 6c

Declined

Acetphenetidin, 8c@10c
Acid, Benzoic from Toluol, 25c
Alcohol, Denatured, 10c
Caffeine, Pure, 30c
Cannabis Indica Herb, $1
Creosote, Beechwood, 2c@5c
Carbonate, 20c
Sodium Benzoate, 30c
Ipecac Root, Carthagena, $1

PRODUCTION OF SULPHURIC ACID

Greatly Increased in 1917 Owing to the Demand from Iron and Steel Industries and for War Purposes—Prices Advance and may go Still Higher.

The importance of sulphuric acid in the industries and the demand for it for war purposes makes the following comparisons of interest to those concerned, especially since prices have advanced materially, with indications of even higher levels. The total exportation of sulphuric acid for the year 1916 was 32,232 short tons, valued at $1,847,995, as compared with 38,906 short tons, valued at $998,249, exported during the previous year, and 6,588 short tons, valued at $140,375, for the year of 1914.

The production of sulphuric during 1916, 50 degrees, 60 degrees, and 66 degrees, estimated and expressed in terms of 50 degrees acid was 5,612,700 tons, which is an increase over the 1915 production of approximately 1,744,548 tons, or more than 40 per cent. Of the higher test acids, (over 66 degrees) the increase over the previous year was enormous. From less than 200,000 tons in 1915, the production increased to 442,800 short tons last year. The increase of imports of sulphur ore for 1916 over the previous year was 269,903 tons. Approximately 110,000 tons of the high test acid was produced as by-product of copper and zinc smelters, and the production of the 60 degrees and 66 degrees acid from these sources was about the same as in 1915. The exports of sulphuric were lower in 1916 than during 1915, and domestic production far greater.

The iron and steel industries were big buyers of sulphuric acid all the year, and while at different periods fertilizer manufacturers took more or less the production, especially during the first half of the year, and again toward the close, was more or less readily absorbed. Explosives manufacturers continued to be important buying factors, and the total quantities consumed by these interests reached high levels.

EXPORT OF SULPHURIC ACID BY CALENDAR YEARS
(*In tons of 2,000 pounds*)

Year	Tons	Value
1916	33,232	$1,847,995
1915	38,906	998,124
1914	6,588	140,375
1913	4,844	103,725

ANNUAL PRODUCTION OF SULPHURIC ACID IN U. S. IN TERMS OF 50 DEGREE BAUME

Year	Short Tons
1889	783,569
1899	1,548,123
1904	1,869,437
1909	2,748,257
1911	2,688,456
1912	2,876,000
1913	3,538,980
1914	4,047,982
1915	4,057,947
1916	6,055,500

The above figures include 59,189 tons of oleum produced by copper and zinc smelters; 189,759 tons of oleum or fuming acids of different strengths, not reduced to 50° Baumé, and 442,800 tons of acids stronger than 60°, not reduced to 50° Baumé.

The demand for sulphuric at this writing is heavy and a bullish tendency is noticed on every hand, with indications that prices will continue to advance. During the past few days all degrees have jumped materially, with the sharpest advance on the 66 degree brimstone, which is now quoted tightly at $36 a ton. The present production is said to be insufficient to meet the demand.

CONTRACTS FOR MEDICAL SUPPLIES

The H. K. Mulford Company has received the contract for supplying the medical department of the army with 300 half-pound packages of glucose at $900 for the lot; 6,000 tubes of hyoscinae hydrobrominum, $660. Frank B. Jones will furnish the Government with various pharmaceutical items, the contracts for which aggregate approximately $3,000. George P. Pilling & Son Company, has received a contract to supply the army medical corps with 3,000 pairs of bandage scissors at $3,000 for the lot delivery in four months.

Color & Dyestuff Markets

NATURAL DYES AND INTERMEDIATES FIRM

Spot Stocks of Most All Products Are in Light Supply —Introduction of New Colors Causes Some Fluctuations—Advances Reported in Various Lines.

A firmer market is reported and in a number of instances prices are advancing sharply on a number of natural dyestuffs and intermediates. Dyewoods, extracts and raw tanning materials are in good demand, and there has been a brisk movement of stocks during the week to consumers, chiefly in America, but some export business has been done. In many cases large dealers here have been unable to fill orders promptly because of light spot stocks, and future deliveries are now attracting chief attention with sellers in some cases quoting forward position in large quantities at almost the same figure named for spot goods. There is practically no important item in the general list of colors and dyestuffs that has not shown an improvement, and there is nothing to indicate any decline as the demand is strong, the inquiry heavier, and no large surplus of stocks reported.

In coal tar colors there has been considerable fluctuation for the reason that from time to time American manufacturers are putting new colors on the market. Naturally these colors must be tested out before the consumer is convinced that the product will meet his particular requirement, and makers are compelled to go through a process of speculation before the new material is established firmly in the market. In the main, however, all colors have maintained a reasonably high level. There was a sharp advance in the price of spot fuchsin acid, as well as in some grades of chrysoidine.

Chinese egg albumen and the imported and domestic blood albumen continue in strong demand from all directions, and spot supplies are light. Archil, cochineal and cutch are holding steady and firm. Price changes have not been important for spot goods, but an improvement is noted in the undertone of the market. Divi divi scarce on spot. Additional strength is reported among dealers in gambier, and prices, especially for the common show a sharp advance this week. Fustic is especially strong because of Government buying for khaki. Varying prices have been heard on logwood, both the sticks and chips, but although trading is light quotations do not show much change one way or the other since last week. The extract is slightly easier, especially the 51 degree, but aside from this the market is steady and prices are holding firm.

Much firmness is noted on all intermediates. There has been additional activity during the week on the part of consumers and holders of spot supplies have advanced prices in a number of instances. The demand continues steady for naphthionic acid, and prices are holding firm and quotably unchanged. Sulphanilic acid is in steady demand, with spot stocks ample. Aniline oil is in better demand and a number of holders have advanced their price for spot goods, especially for stocks with drums included.

The tone of the local market is steady and firm on benzidine, naphthalene, dinitrotoluol, para-amidophenol, para-nitraniline, and para-phenylenediamine. The price of spot benzol has advanced slightly in the face of a stronger demand. Owing to the high cost of sodas, beta-naphthol has advanced.

Albumen—Spot supplies of both the egg and blood albumen are becoming exhausted. The imported Chinese egg is quoted firmly at $1 to $1.10 a pound according to seller and quantity. For some time consumers have been directing their attention to the domestic blood, but in most quarters only nominal quotations are heard at 50c to 52c a pound. The imported blood is scarce as the imported egg, and prices range from 58c to 61c a pound.

Archil—The triple is quoted at 18c to 20c a pound, while the double is steady and unchanged at around 15c a pound, as the inside figure. Concentrated archil continues in good demand, and prices are holding at 21c to 26c a pound. With spot supplies extremely light there is every reason to believe that holders will ask higher prices.

Cochineal—The market was steady and firm at the close. The present demand is heavy and spot stocks are held at a flat price of 60c a pound. American dealers are getting a better price in South American countries, causing, thereby, the firm condition that has been characteristic of the market for a number of weeks.

Cutch—A strong and steady call is the report for cutch, and with spot stocks light, prices continue high. Within the past few days considerable trading has been in evidence, and there is nothing to indicate that spot and nearby offerings will be made at much below the following figures: Rangoon, in boxes, from 12c to 13c a pound, the liquid 8½c as the minimum, and up to 9c a pound as the outside. The tablets are in fair supply at 10c to 12c a pound.

Divi Divi—Prevailing prices in the New York market at the close were $70 to $71 a ton, for spot goods, and around $68 a ton for quantities in smaller lots. American consumers are apparently anxious to take on supplies at present prices, but importers and holders of spot stocks continue to maintain a decidedly bullish feeling. With an increasing demand and light spot stocks it cannot be expected that prices will decline.

Gambier—Prices continue to advance and spot stocks are diminishing. The Common was held tightly at 16c to 16½c a pound, for spot and shipment; the 25 per cent tan, 10c to 10½c a pound; cubes No 1, 22½c to 23c a pound, and cubes No. 2, 21c a pound, as the inside, and up to 22½c a pound, as the maximum quotation.

Indigo—Shipments to foreign ports within the last few weeks have caused a general shortage of spot supplies, and dealers were quoting tightly at 30c as the minimum price for spot wool, with 32c a pound prevailing as the outside. Spot cotton indigo is quoted in moderate quantities at 50c and up to 54c a pound. On firm bids there is a possibility that the above prices could be shaded slightly.

Logwood—The inquiry has been heavy, but no large business has passed, and with shipments from primary points uncertain, many price fluctuations have taken place. The Mexican sticks, (Campeache) are quoted at a wide range. A sale passed at around $40 a ton, as the minimum, but some importers continue to ask between $42 and $45 a ton for this material, depending upon quantity. One of the largest importers of the Campeache grade is holding firmly at $52 a ton, New York. A large buyer could obtain spot supplies in this market at between $45 and $46 a ton for spot goods, and perhaps less for delivery within thirty days. No material change is reported in the price of the sticks from Hayti. The prevailing prices are $42 to $46 a ton. Spot quantities of 51 degree extract are available at 10c to 10½c a pound. Logwood chips are in fair supply on spot and stocks are available at 3c a pound in quantity, and 3¼c a pound in small parcels.

Fustic—For the solid extract, prices range from 24c to 25c a pound, and for the chips 4½c to 5c a pound. Fustic sticks continue to be held tightly at $47 to $48 a ton, with some importers asking as high as $49 a ton, flat. There is nothing to indicate any lower prices to private consumers owing to heavy Government buying, and comparatively light stocks arriving.

Sumac—The Virginia material, guaranteed 25 per cent tan, is quoted in moderate spot quantities at prices that range from $50 to $59 a ton, with stocks afloat and nearby at about the same price. There are no surplus stocks. From $85 to $87 a ton is the price named for foreign sumac.

Coal-Tar Derivatives

Acid Naphthionic—Makers are daily increasing their output to take care of the heavier demand. Although price changes have not been important, the undertone of the market is firmer. The refined naphthionic is in good demand, with spot quotations ranging around $1.80@$1.85 a pound. The crude is quoted in moderate quantities at $1.40 @$1.50 a pound, f.o.b. works.

Acid, Sulphanilic—Although price changes have not been important the tone of the market is firm with considerable business passing to consumers both in America and abroad. Prices for spot goods are now 34c to 35c a pound, according to seller and quantity.

Aniline Oil and Salts—The price heard for spot goods is 28c@30c a pound, drums included, with 26½c@27c½c a pound as the prevailing price for the oil, drums extra.

There is a better demand for the salts, and most sellers are now asking from 33c to 35c a pound for spot goods.

Benzidine—The quantity of spot benzidine available in this market is not large but thus far all orders have been filled promptly. The price of the spot base remains at $1.85@$1.95 a pound while the sulphate is held in moderate spot quantities at $1.50@$1.60 a pound. There is a good inquiry and holders are looking for an improvement.

Naphthalene—The demand continues strong with no shortage of supplies. From 9c to 9⅛c a pound is the price for the flake while spot naphthalene balls are held at 11c to 13c a pound according to seller and quantity.

Dinitrotoluol—Consumers are showing additional interest and holders continue to be somewhat bullish. Firmness is reported on every hand and most dealers are now asking 60c a pound as a flat quotation.

Para-amidophenol—Spot base is offered in this market at $4.50 a pound flat with the price of spot hydrochloride around $5.00 a pound. There is a fair volume of business and inquiries continue heavy.

Para-nitraniline—The price for nearby delivery ranges from $1.10@$1.15 a pound with the price of delivery. over a period on contract, around $1.00 a pound. Sellers quote at practically unchanged prices. Inquiries are more numerous and give a firmer undertone to the market.

Para-phenylenediamine—For delivery over the balance of this year the price named is $5.50 in small parcels. From the minimum of $4.00 up to $6.00 are the prices quoted for spot. The market is steady and prices show little change over last week.

Benzol—This market on benzol is steady and some holders are asking slightly higher prices for spot goods. The quotations heard for spot goods, in car lots, range from 52c to 53c a gallon. There is a good demand from all directions, and holders are quoting the 90 per cent material firmly at 53c to 54c a gallon. With the undertone of the market firmer, some are predicting another advance.

Betanaphthol—Considerable interest has been manifested in betanaphthol during the week and large holders have advanced the price. From 85c to 90c a pound is the price heard for the sublimed for future and nearby delivery. The technical is quoted firmly at 63c@70c a pound in small quantities, while in ton lots, spot goods are available at a flat price of 60c a pound. The U.S.P. is unchanged at $1.25 a pound, with no shortage reported.

Dinitrophenol—There is a better inquiry and prices for spot stocks range from 55c to 60c a pound, which is a sharp advance over the figure heard at the close a week ago. Although there are no large surplus stocks on hand, the supply is sufficient to conveniently take care of the present business.

Toluidine—Spot and nearby ortho is quoted at 95c@$1 a pound. On contract the para is quoted firmly at $2 a pound and up. There continues a strong demand for both the ortho and the para, and with spot supplies light, consumers are directing their chief attention to future deliveries.

Toluol—Although it is rumored that Government business is being done at lower prices, holders of toluol continue to ask $1.80@$1.90 a pound to other consumers. Spot stocks are said to be unusually light as large orders have been placed from Washington.

DU PONTS MAY BUY AETNA PLANTS

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., have made an offer to the receivers of the Aetna Explosives Co., Inc. to purchase the commercial powder plants of that company. The receivers are expected to submit the proposition to a committee of stockholders.

The Aetna company owns and operates eight powder plants, located at Fayville, Ill.; Goes, O.; North Birmingham, Ala.; Emporium, Pa; Ishpeming, Mich.; Port Ewen, N. Y.; Sinnamahoning, Pa.; and Xenia, O. The various products of these plants are commercial powder, black powder, dynamite and blasting caps.

The directors of the Mathieson Alkali Works, Inc., of Providence, R. I., have declared a quarterly dividend of 1¾% on the preferred stock and a quarterly dividend of 1½% on the common stock, payable Oct. 1 to holders of record Sept. 20.

WHY SILVER SALTS ARE GOING UP

With commercial bar silver advancing steadiy in price, the cost of silver salts is increasing proportionately. Quotations on bar silver are $1.07 per ounce; the price of silver nitrate is 70c per ounce.

The present acute shortage of silver has been brought about by the curtailing of the Mexican and Chinese supplies and the strong demand for use in trading, coinage, and in manufacturing silver salts for the drug trade. Mexico, previous to the recent revolutionary activities, produced 70,000,000 ounces per year of the metal but internal strife and exorbitant taxes have cut this output 90%, the present production amounting to only 7,000,000 ounces.

China until recently has exported a large part of its silver, but this has stopped and the Chinese Government is now buying in the open market. This state of affairs is laid to the increasing trade with Japan. In the United States ample supplies of silver for trading purposes are reported, with a large surplus and vast quantities hoarded for use in emergencies. Bar silver for commercial purposes is scarce. England is short of silver and is unable to secure any from India on account of the protective colonial laws. Supplies from South America are fair but not equal to the demand.

The acute shortage in this country is attributed to an enormous increase in the coinage and use of silver coins, a heavy demand for export, by jewelers and the drug trade. The future seems to indicate a continued shortage and increasing price until the sources of supply become better regulated and the demand lessens.

The Leonard W. Cronkhite Company has been succeeded by the Cronkhite Company, Incorporated. The announcement of the change states that it is a natural result of the growth of the business and its expansion into a working organization. Leonard W. Cronkhite is president and treasurer of the company, George W. Dunn, well-known among mill men throughout New England, becomes vice-president, and G. Denny Moore, formerly department manager, is secretary and general manager.

NEW INCORPORATIONS

Sage Sulphur Products Co., Inc., Manhattan, capital $10,000 To deal in merchandise, patent rights, and realty. M. M. Redican, J. Minot, A Girolamo, 169 Pearl street.

Potash Corporation, Dover, Del., capital $1,250,000. To acquire lands containing alumnite, coal, etc. Arthur W. Britton, S. B. Howard, G. V. Reilly, all of New York.

The Thousand Islands Chemical Co., Inc., Gouverneur, N. Y., capital $5,000. Chemicals, animal, vegetable, and mineral substances. J. K. Young, C. M. Woodward and E. C. Jordan, all of Gouverneur, N. Y.

British-American Nitrates Co , Inc., Dover, Del., capital $2,500,000. To acquire patents in relation to fixation of nitrogen from air. A. J. Gordon, A. J. Knowles, A. Wolf, all of New York.

Chlorine Control License Corp., Dover, Del., capital $350,000. To make, sell and deal in and with chlorine and other gases and chemicals. A. W. Britton, S. B. Howard,.G. V. Reilly, all of New York.

Rhe-Ol Laboratories, Inc , Bronx, N. Y., capital $20,000. To make chemical substances, compounds and drugs. S. S. Bworkin, A. Jacobin, H. Kopeloff, 2,018 Belmont ave., Bronx, N. Y.

Moundine Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn., capital $50,000. To manufacture and sell patent and proprietary medicines and preparations. W. W. Draper, H. C. McCallie, W. L. Webb, W. E. Whittle and W. P. Moore.

Allied Drug and Chemical Corporation, Wilmington, Del., capital $1,000,000.

Robinson Drug Company, Youngstown, O , capital $10,000. Chas. C. McGowan, Geo. E. Robinson, Geo. J. Robinson, Mary Robinson and John Robinson.

Boulevard Pharmacy, Inc., Malden, Mass., capital $25,000. To deal in drugs. Dennis J. Kelley, J. J. Creeden and T. J. Kelley.

Laboratory Products Company, Amarillo, Texas, capital $5,000. Wholesale drug business. T. B. Wrather, C. A. Giltner and A. L. Maxwell.

Eastern Pharmacal Company, Boston, Mass., capital $5,000. Herbert M. Levitt, Samuel Rosenberg, Marcus D. H. Schion.

The Stinger Remedy Company, Eldorado, Ark., capital $25,000. B. M. Whaley, T. G. Theilen and J. E. Stinger.

F. A. R. Chemical Co., Detroit, Mich., capital $1,000.

Illirica Drug Co., Bronx, N. Y., capital $3,000 Drugs and chemicals. Nicola Brunori, Chemente Liscio, Joseph Lanzetta.

Authorizations—Forest City Paint and Varnish Co., Ohio., capital $1,000. Paints, varnishes and colors. Representative N. P. Halpin, Albany, N. Y.

Capital Increases—Rector Chemical Co., Manhattan; from $5,000 to $25,000.

Change of Name—The Brassard Chemical Co., Manhattan; to The Brassard Co., Inc.

Prices Current of Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals & Dyestuffs in Original Packages

NOTICE — The prices herein quoted are for large lots in Original Packages as usually Purchased by Manufacturers and Jobbers. See Jobbers Prices Current for prices to Retail buyers.

In view of the scarcity of some items subscribers are advised that quotations on such articles are merely nominal, and not always an indication that supplies are to be had at the prices named.

Drugs and Chemicals

Acetanilid, C.P., bbls.	lb.	—	.55
*Acetone	lb.	.35	.36
Acetphenetidin	lb.	12.00	—14.00
Acetylsalicylic, Acid, bulk	lb	—	3 55
1-lb. cartons	lb.	—	3.65
Aconitine, ½-oz. vials	ea.	2 00	2.05
Agar Agar, No. 1	lb.	.62	.63
Alcohol, 188 proof	gal.	4.30	4.32
190 proof, U. S. P.	gal.	4.32	4.34
Cologne Spirit, 190 proof	gal.	4.36	4.38
Wood, ref. 95 p.c.	gal	1.10	1.12
97 p.c.	gal.	1.15	1.17
*Denatured, 180 proof	gal.	1.00	1.01
*188 proof	gal.	1.02	1.03
Aldehyde, Acet.	lb.	—	2.35
Almonds, bitter	lb.	.30	.32
Sweet	lb.	.28	.29
Meal	lb.	.30	.31
Aloin, U. S. P., powd.	lb.	—	1.15
Aluminum Acetate	lb.	.80	.90
*Metallic	lb.	—	2.20
Sulphate, C.P.	lb.	—	.35
*Ambergris, black	oz.	10.00	—13.00
Grey	oz.	24.00	—29.00
Ammonium, Acetate, cryst.	lb.	.80	.85
Benzoate, cryst., U. S. P.	lb.	—	—11.00
Bichromate, C. P.	lb.	—	1.20
Bromide, gran.	lb.	.65	.66
Carb.Dom.,U.S.P.kegs,powd	lb.	.17	.18
Resub., Cubes	lb.	—	.33
Hypophosphite	lb.	—	2.15
Iodide	lb.	—	4.60
Molybdate, Pure	lb.	—	7.00
Muriate, C. P.	lb.	—	.45
Nitrate, cryst., C. P.	lb.	.25	.26
Gran.	lb.	—	.54
Oxalate, Pure	lb.	—	1.15
Persulphate	lb.	—	1.25
Phosphate (Dibasic)	lb.	.50	.60
Salicylate	lb.	1.60	1.63
*Amyl Acetate, bulk	lb.	5.25	6.50
Antimony Chlor. (Sol. butter of Antimony)	lb.	.27	.28
Needle powder	lb.	.16	.17
Sulphate, 16-17 per cent free sulphur	lb.	.50	.53
*Antipyrine, bulk	lb.	22.00	—23.00
Apomorphine Hydrochloride	oz.	—	—31.20
Areca Nuts	lb.	.18	.21
Powdered	lb.	.23	.24
Argols	lb.	.16	.18
*Arsenic, red	lb.	.64	.69
White	lb.	.15½	.16½
Atropine,Alk.U.S.P.,1-oz.vials	oz.	—	—77.50
Sulphate, U.S.P.1-oz.vials	oz.	—	—71.00
Balm of Gilead Buds	lb.	.29	.31
*Barium Carb. prec., pure	lb.	—	.35
*Chlorate, pure	lb.	—	1.20
*Barley, Pearl	100-lbs.	—	6.55
*Bay Rum, Porto Rico	gal.	2.50	2 55
*St. Thomas	gal.	3.00	3.05
Benzaldehyde (see bitter oil of almonds)			
Benzine, steel bbls.	gal.	—	.23
Wood bbls.	gal.	—	.26
Benzol, See Coal Tar Crudes.			
Berberine, Sulphate, 1-oz.c.v.	oz.	2.50	3.00
Beta Naphthol (see Intermediates)			
Bismuth, Citrate U. S. P.	lb.	—	3.30
Salicylate	lb.	—	3.15
Subcarbonate, U. S. P.	lb.	—	3.25
Subgallate	lb.	—	3.25
*Nominal.			

Bismuth Subnitrate	lb.	—	2.85
Subiodide	lb.	—	4.75
Tannate	lb.	—	2.90
Valerate	lb.	—	4.50
Borax, in bbls., crystals	lb.	.07½	.07¾
Crystals, U. S. P. Kegs	lb.	.08½	.08¾
Powdered, bbls.	lb.	.07½	.07¾
Bromine, U. S. P., tins	lb.	—	.76
Burgundy Pitch	lb.	.05½	.06½
*Imported	lb.	.25	.29
Cadmium Bromide, crystals	lb.	—	4.20
Iodide	lb.	—	5.10
Metal sticks	lb.	—	2.15
*Caffeine, alkaloid, bulk	lb.	11.00	—11.50
Hydrobromide	lb.	10.70	—12.00
Citrated, U. S. P.	lb.	7.00	7.50
Phosphate, 1-oz. vials	oz.	—	1.30
Sulphate, 1-oz. vials	oz.	—	1.40
Calcium Glycerophosphate	lb.	—	2.25
Hypophosphite, 100 lbs.	lb.	1.00	1.05
Iodide	lb.	4.60	4.65
Phosphate, Precip	lb.	.34	.35
Sulphocarbolate	lb.	—	1.40
Calomel, see Mercury.			
*Camphor, Am. ref'd, bbls.bk	lb.	—	.79½
Square of 4 ounces	lb.	—	.80½
16's in 1-lb. carton	lb.	—	.76
24's in 1-lb. cartons	lb.	—	.81½
32's in 1-lb. cartons	lb.	—	.81½
Cases of 100 blocks	lb.	—	.80
*Japan, refined, 2½-lb.slabs	lb.	.75	.79
Monobromated	lb.	2.50	2.55
Cantharides, Chinese	lb.	1.05	1.10
Powdered	lb.	1.15	1.20
Russian	lb.	4.45	4 60
Powdered	lb.	4.75	4 80
Carbon bisulphide, bulk	lb.	.06½	.07
Casein, C. P.	lb.	.44	.50
Cerium Oxalate	lb.	.60	.61
Chalk, prec. light, English	lb.	.04½	.05
Heavy	lb.	.03¾	.04¾
Chloral Hydrate	25-lb. jars	—	1.65
Charcoal Willow, powdered	lb.	.06	.06½
Wood, powdered	lb.	.06½	.07
Chlorine, liquid	lb.	.30	.35
Chloroform	lb.	—	.83
Chrysarobin, U. S. P.	lb.	6.50	—12.00
Cinchonidin, Alk.	oz.	—	1.21
Cinchonine, Alk. crystals	oz.	—	.66
Sulphate	oz.	—	.46
Cinnabar	lb.	—	3.45
Civet	oz.	1.95	2.20
Cobalt, pow'd (Fly Poison)	lb.	.44	.48
Oleate	oz.	.84	.95
*Cocaine, Alkaloid	oz.	—	8.00
Hydrochloride, bulk	oz.	—	8.25
*Cocoa Butter, bulk	lb.	.26½	.27
Cases, fingers	lb.	.33	.35
Codeine, alk, 1 oz. vials	oz.	—	—12.55
⅛ oz. vials	oz.	—	—12.75
Bulk	oz.	—	12 50
Acetate, 1 oz., vials	oz.	—	—11.35
⅛ oz. vials	oz.	—	—11.50
Bulk	oz.	—	—11.30
Phosphate, 1 oz., vials	oz.	—	9.45
⅛ oz., vials	oz.	—	9 65
Bulk	oz.	—	9.40
Sulphate, 1 oz., vials	oz.	—	—10.05
⅛ oz., vials	oz.	—	—10.25
Bulk	oz.	—	—10.00
Collodion, U. S. P.	lb.	.38	.40
Flexible, U. S. P.	lb.	.44	.46
Colocynth, Trieste, whole	lb.	.25	.26
Pulp, U. S. P.	lb.	.36	.37
*Spanish Apples	lb.	.51	.54
Copper Chloride, pure cryst.	lb.	.55	.60
Oleate, powdered 20 p.c.	lb.	—	1.50
Corrosive Sublimate, see Mercury.			
Cotton Soluble	lb.	.79	1.00
*Coumarin, refined	lb.	18.50	—19.50
Cream of Tartar, cryst.U.S.P.	lb.	—	.50
Powdered, 99 p.c.	lb.	—	.49½
Creosote, Beechwood	lb.	1.90	2.00
*Carbonate	lb.	7.55	8.45
Cresol, U. S. P.	lb.	.32	.33
*Cuttlefish Bones, Trieste	lb.	.34	.36
*Jewelers large	lb.	1.12	1.22
Small	lb.	.85	.89
French	lb.	.36	.40
Dextrin, Corn, bags	100 lbs.	—	5.90
*Potato, Domestic	lb.	.09	.10
*Imported	lb.	.13	.14
Dover's Powder, U. S. P.	lb.	4.90	5.00
Dragon's Blood, Mass	lb.	.30	.50
Reeds	lb.	2.45	2.50
*Emetine, Alk., 15 gr. vials	ea.	—	2.75
5 gr. vials	ea.	—	1.05

Hydrochloride,U.S.P.5-gr.v.	ea.	—	1.00
15 gr. vials	ea.	—	1.89
*Nominal.			
Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sulph.)			
Ergot, Russian	lb.	.74	.75
Spanish	lb.	.72	.74
Ether, U. S. P., 1900	lb.	—	.31
U. S. P., 1880	lb.	—	.35
Washed	lb.	—	.31
Eucalyptol	lb.	1.34	1.40
Formaldehyde	lb.	.16	.17
Fuller's Earth, powdered 100 lbs.		.80	1.05
Gelatin, silver	lb.	1.55	1.60
*Gold	lb.	—	1.70
*Glucose	100 lbs.	2.75	2.90
Glycerin, C. P., bulk	lb.	—	—
Drums and bbls. added	lb.	.66	.66½
C. P. in cans	lb.	—	.67½
Dynamite, drum included	lb.	.68	.70
Saponification, Loose	lb.	.53	.53½
Soap, Lye, Loose	lb.	.47	.47½
*Grains of Paradise	lb.	3.95	4.00
Guaiacol, liquid	lb.	15.00	—16.00
Guarana	lb.	1.00	1.05
Gun Cotton	oz.	.18	.20
*Haarlem Oil, bottles	gross	6.45	7.00
Hexamethylenetetramine	lb.	.90	.95
*Hops, N. Y., 1916, prime	lb.	.36	.38
Pacific Coast, 1916, prime	lb.	.24	.26
Hydrogen Peroxide,U.S.P.,10gr.lots			
4-oz. bottles	gross	—	6.75
12-oz. bottles	gross	—	—15.25
16 oz. bottles	gross	—	—18.75
Hydroquinone, 1 lb., cans	lb.	2.63	2.75
Ichthyol	lb.	30.00	—35.00
Iodine, Resublimed	lb.	3.50	3.55
Iodoform, Powdered	lb.	—	5.60
Crystals	lb.	—	5.50
Iron Hypophosphite	lb.	2.25	2.27
Iodide	lb.	—	4.30
Sub-sulphate	lb.	.15	.29
Isinglass, American	lb.	.81	.82
Russian	lb.	4.10	4.20
Kamala, U. S. P.	lb.	—	2.25
Kaolin	lb.	.02	.03
Kola Nuts, West Indies	lb.	.14½	.15½
Lanolin, hydrous, cans	lb.	.35	.40
Anhydrous, cans	lb.	.45	.50
Lead Carbonate, med.	lb.	.45	.50
Chloride	lb.	.55	.60
Iodide, U. S. P.	lb.	—	2.50
Licorice, Mass, Syrian	lb.	.24	.30
*Sticks, bdls. Corigliano	lb.	.51	.56
Lupulin, U. S. P.	lb.	1.60	1.65
Carbonate	lb.	1.25	1.28
Salicylate	lb.	4.00	4.40
Lupulin, U. S. P.	lb	2.45	3.00
*Lycopodium, U.S.P.	lb	2.35	2.40
Magnesium Carbonate, kegs	lb.	.17	.21
Glycerophosphate		—	4.60
Hypophosphite	lb.	2.00	2.15
Iodide	oz.	—	.45
Oxide, tins, light	lb.	—	1.10
Peroxide, cans	lb.	—	2.15
Salicylate	lb.	1.30	1.37
*Sulphate, Epsom Salts, crystals	lb.	—	.24
*U. S. P.	100 lbs.	3.90	4.10
Manganese Glycerophos	lb.	4.60	4.85
Hypophosphite	lb.	2.35	2.40
Iodide s. v.	oz.	—	.45
*Peroxide	lb.	.70	.75
Sulphate, crystals	lb.	.62	.68
Manna, large flake	lb.	.95	1.00
Small flake	lb.	.75	.76
Sorts	lb.	.34	.39
Menthol, Japanese	lb.	3.10	3.15
*Recryst	lb.	3.95	4 00
Mercury, flasks, 75 lbs	ea.	—	110.00
Bisulphate	lb.	—	1.50
Blue Mass	lb.	—	.83
Powdered	lb.	—	.85
Blue Ointment, 30 p.c.	lb.	—	.86
50 p.c.	lb.	—	1.18
Calomel, American	lb.	—	1.91
Corrosive Sublimate cryst.	lb.	—	1.76
Powdered, Granular	lb.	—	1.71
Iodide, green	lb.	—	4.25
Red	lb.	—	4.35
Yellow	lb.	—	4.25
Red Precipitate	lb.	—	2.10
Powdered	lb.	—	2.20
White Precipitate	lb.	—	2.20
Powdered	lb.	—	2.25
*Nominal.			

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Methylene Blue, medicinal	lb.	12.00	—14.00
Milk, powdered	lb.	.16	— .19
Mirbane Oil, refined, drums	lb.	.19	— .20
Morphine, Acet. ⅛-oz. v.	oz.	—	—12.10
Hydrochlor.⅜-oz.v. 1-oz.box	oz.	—	—12.10
Sulphate, 5-oz. cans	oz.	—	—11.80
1-oz. vials	oz.	—	—11.85
⅛-oz. vials, 2½-oz. boxes	oz.	—	—12.05
⅛-oz. vials, 1-oz. boxes	oz.	—	—12 10
Diacetyl, Alk., ⅛-oz. v.	oz.	—	—16.25
Hydrochloride, ⅛-oz. v.	oz.	—	—14.75
Ethyl, Hydrochloride, 1-oz.v.	oz	—	—17.05
*Moss, Iceland	lb.	.35	— .40
Irish	lb.	.10	— .11
Musk, pods, Cab.	oz.	10.00	—10.50
Tonquin	oz.	20.00	—20.25
Grain Cab	oz.	20.00	—28.00
Tonquin	oz.	29.25	—29.75
Druggists	oz.	27.50	—28.00
Synthetic	lb.	11.50	—12.75
Naphthalene, flake	lb.	.09½—	.10
Balls	lb.	.10	— .10¼
Nickel and Ammon. Sulphate	lb.	—	— .22
Sulphate	lb.	.27	— .29
Nux Vomica, whole	lb.	.12	— .13
Powdered	lb.	.16½—	.17
*Opium, cases	lb.	—	—30 00
*Jobbing lots	lb.	—	—30.00
*Granular	lb.	—	—32 00
*Powdered, U. S. P.	lb.	—	—30.00
Oxgall, pur. U. S. P.	lb.	1.50	— 1.55
Papain	lb.	3.45	— 3.90
Paraffin White Oil, U. S. P.	gal.	3.00	— 3.50
Paris Green, kegs	lb.	.40	— .42
Petrolatum, light amber bbls.	lb.	.04¼—	.04½
Cream	lb.	.07¾—	.08
Lily white	lb.	.09½—	.10
Snow white	lb.	.13	— .14
*Phenolphthalein	lb.	15.50	—16.50
Phosphorus, yellow	lb.	1.75	— 2 05
Red	lb.	1.20	— 1.25
*Pilocarpine, Alk.,10 gr. vials,gr.		—	— .15
Piperin	lb.	13.00	—18.00
Poppy Heads	lb.	.80	— .81
Potassium acetate	oz.	1.25	— 1.26
Bicarb.	lb.	1.30	— 1.35
Bisulphate	lb.	.45	— .60
C. P.	lb.	.75	— .85
Bromide, (bulk, gran.)	lb.	1.35	— 1.38
Cryst. (bulk, gran.)	lb.	1.50	— 1.51
Citrate, bulk	lb.	—	— 1.54
Glycerophosphate, bulk	oz.	—	— 1.45
Hypophosphite, bulk	oz.	2 15	— 2.20
Iodide, bulk	lb.	2.90	— 2.95
Lactophosphate	oz.	—	— .25
Permanganate, U.S.P.	lb.	4.00	— 4.25
Salicylate	lb.	2.90	— 2 95
Sulphate, C.P.	lb.	1.11	— 1.16
Tartrate, powdered	lb.	1.31	— 1.32..
Quinine, Sulph. 100 oz tins	oz.	—	— .75
50-oz. tins	oz.	—	— .75½
25-oz. tins	oz.	—	— .76
5-oz. tins	oz.	—	— .77
1-oz. tins	oz.	—	— .80
Second Hands	oz.	.80	— .81
*Amsterdam	oz.	.75	— .76
*German	oz.	.75	— .76
*Java	lb.	.80	— .81
Quinidine Alk. crystals, tins	oz.	—	— .80
Sulphate, tins	oz.	—	— .40
Resorcin crystals, U. S. P.	lb.	12.00	—13.00
Rochelle Salt, crystals, bxs.,	lb.	—	— .57
Powdered, bbls.	lb.	.40	— .40½
Rose Water, triple dist., dem	lb.	7.45	— 7.50
Rotten Stone, pow'd, bbls.	lb.	.02½—	.04
*Saccharin, U.S.P., soluble	lb.	39 00	—40.00
U.S.P., Insoluble	lb.	46.50	—47.00
Safrol			
Salicin, bulk	lb.	16.00	—17.00
Salol, powd. 5-lb.carton,U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 1.97
Sandalwood	lb.	.18	— .19
Ground	lb.	.20	— .22
Santonin, cryst., U. S. P.	lb.	46.50	—46.75
Powdered	lb.	47.15	—47.75
Scammony, resin	lb.	2.50	— 2.30
Powdered	lb.	2.70	— 3 00
Seidlitz Mixture, bbls.	lb.	.30	— .30½
Silver Nitrate, 500-oz. lots	oz.	—	— .70½
Sticks (Lunar Caustic)	oz.	.41	— .42
Oxide	oz.	.96	— 1.01
*Soap, Castile, white, pure	lb.	.26	— .29
Marseilles, white	lb.	.18	— .19
Green, pure	lb.	.17	— .18
Ordinary	lb.	.12	— .13
Soap, Castile, Mottled, pure	lb.	.16	— .16½
Ordinary	lb.	.11	— .12
Sodium, Acetate,U.S.P.,gran.	lb.	.25	— .29
Benzoate, gran., U.S.P.	lb.	1.60	— 1.75
Bicarb. U.S.P., powd.,bbls.	lb.	.03	— .03½
Bromide, U.S.P.	lb.	.45	— .60
Cacodylate	oz.	2.50	— 3.50
Citrate, U. S. P., cryst.	lb.	—	— .85
Granular, U. S. P.	lb.	—	— .95
Glycerophosphate, crystals.	lb.	2.65	— 2.70
Hypophosphite, U.S.P.	lb.	1.10	— 1.15
Iodide	lb.	—	— 4.50
Phosphate, U.S.P., gran.	lb.	—	— .13
Recrystalized	lb.	.17	— .18
Dried	lb.	.25	— .26
Salicylate, U. S. P.	lb.	—	— 1.25
Sulph. (Glauber's Salt)	lb.	—	— .12
Tungstate	lb.	—	— 1.50
Spermaceti, blocks	lb.	.24	— .25
Spirit Ammonia, U. S. P.	lb.	.45	— .55
Aromatic, U. S. P.	lb.	.47	— .50
Nitrous Ether, U. S. P.	lb.	.48	— .49
Ether Comp.	lb.	—	— 1.65
Starch, Corn Pearl, bags	cwt.	5.55	— 5 58
Potato, granulated	lb.	.13½—	.14
*Storax, liquid, cases	lb.	6.75	— 7.25
Strontium Acetate	lb.	1.25	— 1.65
Bromide, gran.	lb.	—	— .86
Iodide	lb.	—	— 3.65
Nitrate	lb.	.47	— .62
Salicylate, U.S.P.	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Strychnine Alkd,cryst,¼vial.	oz.	—	— 2.35
Acetate	oz.	—	— 2.35
Nitrate	oz.	—	— 2.35
Sulphate crystals, bulk	oz.	—	— 2.05
Sugar of Milk, powdered	lb.	.42	— .43
Sulphonal, 100 oz. lots	oz.	1.25	— 1.50
Sulphonethylmethane, U.S.P.	lb.	15.00	—16.00
Sulphonmethane, U. S. P.	lb.	13.40	—14.40
Sulphur, bbls. roll	100 lbs.	3.70	— 4.70
Flour	100 lbs.	3.85	— 4.15
Flowers	100 lbs.	4.00	— 4.50
Precipitated (Lac)	lb.	.30	— .35
Washed	lb.	.08	— .10
Tamarinds	lb.	.08	— .09
*Kegs	per keg	4.00	— 4.50
Tar, Barbadoes	gal.	.90	— 1.00
North Carolina, 1 pt.	doz.	—	— .85
Tartar Emetic, U.S.P.	lb.	.62	— .65
Casks	lb.	.58	— .59
Terpin Hydrate	lb.	.56	— .60
Terpineol	lb.	.75	— .90
Thymol, crystals, U. S. P.	lb.	17.00	—18.00
Iodide, U. S. P.	lb.	16.00	—16.50
Tin crystals, bbls.	lb.	.39	— .39½
Bichloride, bbls.	lb.	.18¼—	.19
Oxide, 500 lb. bbls.	lb.	.64½—	.65
Toluol, See Coal Tar Crudes.			
Turpentine, Venice, True	lb.	3.75	— 3 80
Artificial	lb.	.13	— .14
Spirits, see Naval Stores.			
*Vanillin	oz.	.67	— .70
Witch Hazel Ext., dble dist., bbl.	gal.	.80	— .85
Zinc Carbonate	lb.	.23	— .24
Chloride	lb.	.16	— .17
Iodide	lb.	—	— 3.25
Metallic, C. P.	lb.	.45	— .75
Oxide, Amer. Process	lb.	.10¼—	.10½
Permanganate	lb.	4.75	— 5.00
Salicylate	lb.	—	— 3.25
C. P.	lb.	.15	— .18
Sulphate	lb.	.06½—	.07

*Nominal.

Acids

Acetic, U.S.P., 56 p.c.	lb.	.13	— .14
*Glacial, 99 p.c., carboys	lb.	.37	— .37½
*Benzoic, from gum	lb.	7.25	— 7.50
ex Toluol	lb.	3.60	— 3.75
Boric, cryst., bbls.	lb.	.13¼—	.13¾
Powdered, bbls.	lb.	.13¼—	.13¾
Butyric, Tech., 60 p.c.	lb.	1.45	— 1.50
Camphoric	lb.	4.35	— 4.45
Carbolic, cryst., U.S.P., drs.	lb.	.43	— .50
1-lb. bottles	lb.	.48	— .55
5-lb. bottles	lb.	.46	— .50
50 to 100-lb. tins	lb.	.45	— .49
Chrysophanic	lb.	6.20	— 6.35

*Nominal.

Citric crystals, bbls	lb.	.72	— .75
Powder	lb.	.72½—	.75
Cresylic, 95-100 p.c	gal.	1.10	— 1.15
Chromic, 85 p.c.	lb.	1.26	— 1.50
German	lb.	—	— —
Formic, 75 p.c., tech.	lb.	.40	— .45
Gallic, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	1.50	— 1.55
Glycerophosphoric	lb.	3.45	— 5.00
Hydriodic, sp. g. 1,150	oz.	.25	— .30
Hydrobromic, Conc.	lb.	2.40	— 2.45
Hydrocyanic, U.S.P.	lb.	.35	— .40
Dilute 3 p.c.	lb.	.20	— .25
Hypophosphorous, 50 p.c.	lb.	2.05	— 2.10
U. S. P., 10 p.c.	lb.	.53	— .55
Lactic, U. S. P., 75 p.c.	lb.	3.40	— 3.45
Molybdic, C.P.	lb.	6.90	— 7.40
Muriatic, 20 deg. carboys	lb.	.01⅞—	.02
Nitric, C.P., 42 deg. carboys	lb.	.07¾—	.08¾
Nitro Muriatic	lb.	.20	— .23
Oleic, purified	lb.	.23	— .28
Oxalic, cryst., bbls	lb.	.48	— .52
Picric, kegs	lb.	.80	— 1.00
Phosphoric, U. S. P.	lb.	.65	— .75
Pyrogallic, resublimed	lb.	3.15	— 3.25
Crystals, bottles	lb.	2.95	— 3.15
Pyroligneous, purified	lb.	—	— .06
Crude	gal.	.12½—	.15
Salicylate, bulk, U.S.P.	lb.	.80	— 1.50
Stearic, Triple pressed	lb.	.25	— .27
Sulphuric, C.P.	lb.	.07	— .08
Sulphurous	lb.	.03	— .05
Tannic, U S P., bulk	lb.	1.30	— 1.36
Tartaric Crystals, U.S.P.	lb.	.78	— .81½
Powdered, U.S.P.	lb.	.77½—	.79½

Essential Oils

Almond, bitter	lb.	15.00	—16.00
Artificial, chlorine traces.	lb.	5.15	— 5.30
Free from chlorine	lb.	5 60	— 6.00
Amber, crude	lb.	1.40	— 1.55
Rectified	lb.	1.70	— 1.95
Anise	lb.	1.05	— 1.10
Bay	lb.	—	— 2 50
*Bergamot	lb.	6.00	— 6.50
Synthetic	lb.	3.05	— 3.50
Bois de Rose	lb.	4.50	— 4.80
Cade	lb.	1 00	— 1.10
Cajuput, bottle, Native, cs.	lb.	.80	— .90
Camphor, heavy gravity	lb.	.12	— .15
Japanese, white	lb.	.16	— .18
Caraway	lb.	8.00	— 8.50
Cassia, 75-80 p.c. tech.	lb.	1.35	— 1.40
Lead Free	lb.	1.45	— 1 50
Redistilled, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 1.95
Cedar Leaf	lb.	.85	— 1.00
Cedar Wood	lb.	.16	— .18
Cinnamon, Ceylon, heavy	lb.	20.00	—23.00
Citronella, Ceylon, drums	lb.	.57	— .60
Java	lb.	.85	— .95
Cloves, cans	lb.	2 65	— 2.70
Bottles	lb.	2.75	— 2.80
Copaiba	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Coriander	lb.	14.00	—15 00
Cubebs	lb.	6.75	— 7.00
Cumin	lb.	4.50	— 4.60
Erigeron	lb.	1.50	— 1.75
Eucalyptus, Australian	lb.	.65	— .75
Fennel, sweet	lb.	4.50	— 5.50
Geranium, rose, African	lb.	5.50	— 6.00
Bourbon	lb.	5 25	— 5.50
*Turkish	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
Ginger	lb.	8.00	— 8.50
*Gingergrass	lb.	1.80	— 2.10
Hemlock	lb.	.95	— 1.05
Juniper Berries, rect.	lb.	15.60	—16.00
Twice rect.	lb.	17.00	—18.00
Wood	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Lavender flowers	lb.	4.90	— 5.40
Spike	lb.	.90	— 1.10
Garden	lb.	.75	— 1.00
Lemon, U. S. P.	lb.	1.10	— 1.25
Lemongrass	lb.	1.40	— 1.45
Limes, Expressed	lb.	6.50	— 7 00
Distilled	lb.	2.90	— 3.20
Linaloe	lb.	3.00	— 3.50
Mace, distilled	lb.	1.55	— 1 60
*Malefern	lb.	13.00	—15.00
*Mustard, natural	lb.	25.25	—26.25
Artificial	lb.	23 00	—25.00
Neroli, bigarade	lb.	60 00	—75.00
Petale	lb.	70.00	—80 00
Artificial	lb.	22.00	—26.00
Nutmeg	lb.	1.55	— 1.60
Orange, bitter, W. Indian	lb.	2.50	— 2 80
Sweet, West Indian	lb.	2.65	— 2.80
Italian, sweet	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Origanum	lb.	.31	— .32
*Patchouli	lb.	26.00	—28.00
Pennyroyal, American	lb.	1.80	— 1.90
Imported	lb.	1.25	— 1.50

*Nominal.

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Peppermint, tins	lb.	4.00	— 4.10
Petit Grain, So. American	lb.	3.50	— 3.60
French	lb.	6.50	— 8.00
Pimento	lb.	3.00	— 3.50
Pine Needles	lb.	2.20	— 2.30
Rose, natural	oz.	23.00	—25.00
Synthetic	oz.	2.90	— 3.10
Rosemary, French	lb.	.85	— .90
Safrol	lb.	.45	— .50
Sandalwood, East Indian	lb.	11.30	—11.50
*West Indian	lb.	6.45	— 7.00
Sassafras, natural	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Artificial	lb.	.28	— .30
*Savin	lb.	—	— 6.50
Spearmint	lb.	3.25	— 3.50
*Spruce	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Tansy	lb.	2.35	— 2.40
Thyme, red, French	lb.	1.40	— 1.60
White, French	lb.	1.60	— 1.70
Wine, Ethereal, light	lb.	2.50	— 3.00
Heavy	lb.	8.00	— 9.00
Wintergreen leaves, true	lb.	4.30	— 4.55
Birch, Sweet	lb.	2.30	— 2.50
Synthetic, U. S. P.	lb.	.80	— .90
Wormseed	lb.	8.00	— 8.50
Wormwood	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
Ylang Ylang, Bourbon	lb.	12.50	—24.00
Manila	lb.	30.00	—40.00
Artificial	lb.	10.00	—24.00

OLEORESINS

Aspidium (Malefern)	lb.	11.00	—11.25
Capsicum, 1-lb. bottles	lb.	4.50	— 5.50
Cubeb	lb.	5.00	— 6.00
Ginger	lb.	3.50	— 4.50
*Lupulin	lb.	—	— —
*Parsley Fruit (Petroselinum)	lb.	6.75	— 7.50
Pepper, black	lb.	10.50	—11.75
Mullein (so-called)	lb.	1.80	— 2.05
Orris, domestic	lb.	6.50	— 7.50

Crude Drugs

BALSAMS

Copaiba, Para	lb.	.65	— .67
South American	lb.	.94	— .95
Fir, Canada	gal.	5.95	— 6.30
Oregon	gal.	.95	— 1.00
Peru	lb.	4.35	— 4.40
Tolu	lb.	.40	— .42

BARKS

Angostura	lb.	.61	— .66
Basswood Bark, pressed	lb.	.19	— .21
Blackhaw, of Root	lb.	.15	— .17
of Tree	lb.	.11	— .12
Buckthorn	lb.	.24	— .26
Calisaya	lb.	.17½	— .21
Cascara Sagrada	lb.	.12	— .13
Cascarilla, quills	lb.	.24	— .25
Siftings	lb.	.12	— .14
Chestnut	lb.	.07	— .08
Cinchona, red, quills	lb.	.42	— .45
Broken	lb.	.35	— .36
*Yellow "quills"	lb.	.38	— .40
*Broken	lb.	.30	— .31
Loxa, pale, bs.	lb.	.25	— .26
Powdered, boxes	lb.	.25	— .29
*Maracaibo, yellow, powd.	lb.	.30	— .36
Condurango	lb.	.13½	— .15
Cotton Root	lb.	.08	— .09
Cramp, true	lb.	.30	— .32
Cramp (so-called)	lb.	.16	— .18
Dogwood, Jamaica	lb.	.05½	— .06
Elm, grinding	lb.	.08	— .09
Select bdls.	lb.	.17	— .18
Ordinary	lb.	.10	— .11
Hemlock	lb.	.06¾	— .08½
Lemon Peel	lb.	.07	— .08
Mezereon	lb.	.22	— .26
Oak, red	lb.	.08¼	— .10¾
White	lb.	.03	— .05
Orange Peel, bitter	lb.	.04	— .04½
Sweet	lb.	.13	— .14
Trieste	lb.	.13	— .13½
Prickly Ash, Southern	lb.	.11	— .11½
Northern	lb.	.15	— .17
Pomegranate	lb.	.24	— .25
of Fruit	lb.	.30	— .32
*Quebracho	lb.	1.95	— 2.00
Sassafras, ordinary	lb.	.07	— .12
Select	lb.	.14	— .15½
*Simaruba	lb.	.50	— .51
Soap, whole	lb.	.08	— .08½
Cut	lb.	.15	— .15½
Crushed	lb.	.10	— .10½
Tonga	lb.	.39	— .40
Wahoo, of Root	lb.	.34	— .36
of Tree	lb.	.14	— .16
Willow, Black	lb.	.08	— .10
White	lb.	.11	— .14½
White Pine	lb.	.06	— .07
White Poplar	lb.	.04	— 04½

*Nominal.

Wild Cherry	lb.	.06	— .07
Witch Hazel	lb.	.03½	— .04½

BEANS

Calabar	lb.	.29	— .31
St. Ignatius	lb.	.24	— .26
St. John's Bread	lb.	.07	— .07½
Tonka, Angostura	lb.	.87	— .93
Para	lb.	.55	— .59
Surinam	lb.	.65	— .69
Vanilla, Mexican, whole	lb.	4.95	— 6.70
Cuts	lb.	3.60	— 4.00
Bourbon	lb.	2.20	— 2.70
South American	lb.	3.25	— 4.10
Tahiti, white label	lb.	1.55	— 1.60
Green label	lb.	1.45	— 1.50

BERRIES

Cubeb, ordinary	lb.	.94	— .96
XX	lb.	1.00	— 1.02
Powdered	lb.	1.01	— 1.05
Fish	lb.	.09	— .10
Horse, Nettle, dry	lb.	.19	— .22
Juniper	lb.	.07	— .07½
Laurel	lb.	.08	— .08½
Poke	lb.	.10	— .10½
Prickly Ash	lb.	.12	— .15
Saw Palmetto	lb.	.06	— .06½
Sloe	lb.	1.40	— 1.45
Sumac	lb.	.04	— .05

FLOWERS

Arnica	lb.	2.40	— 2.50
Powdered	lb.	2.50	— 2.60
Borage	lb.	.75	— .80
*Calendula	lb.	—	— 3.50
Chamomile, Belgian	lb.	.45	— .50
German	lb.	.50	— .55
Hungarian	lb.	.45	— .50
Roman	lb.	1.25	— 1.50
Spanish	lb.	.40	— .50
Clover Tops	lb.	.30	— .31
Dogwood	lb.	.14	— .15
Elder	lb.	.29	— .31
*Insect, open	lb.	.28	— .29
*Closed	lb.	.33	— .35
*Powd. Flowers and stems	lb.	.38	— .41
*Powd. Flowers	lb.	.47	— .49
*Kousso	lb.	.54	— .60
Lavender, ordinary	lb.	.18	— .19
Select	lb.	.24	— .30
Linden, with leaves	lb.	.30	— .35
Malva, blue	lb.	2.10	— 2.15
Black	lb.	.50	— .60
*Mullein	lb.	2.95	— 3.05
Orange	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Ox-Eye, Daisy	lb.	.06	— .06½
Patchouli	lb.	.52	— .57
*Poppy, red	lb.	.95	— 1.15
*Rosemary	lb.	.50	— .60
Saffron, American	lb.	.44	— .46
Valencia	lb.	11.60	—11.70
Tilia (see Linden)			

GUMS

Aloes, Barbadoes	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Cape	lb.	.10	— .11
Curacao, cases	lb.	.09	— .10
Socotrine, lump	lb.	.30	— .32
Ammoniac, tears	lb.	.54	— .58
Powdered	lb.	.59	— .63
Arabic, firsts	lb.	.55	— .60
Seconds	lb.	.48	— .50
Sorts Amber	lb.	.34	— .35
Powdered	lb.	.27	— .35
Asafetida, whole U. S. P.	lb.	1.45	— 1.60
Powdered, U. S. P.	lb.	1.65	— 1.85
Benzoin, Siam	lb.	1.15	— 1.35
Sumatra	lb.	.33	— .36
*Catechu	lb.	.24	— .29
Chicle, Mexican	lb.	.72	— .73
Damar Batavia	lb.	.21	— .23
Euphorbium	lb.	.20	— .22
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .26
Galbanum	lb.	1.45	— 1.50
Gamboge	lb.	2.50	— 2.60
Guaiac	lb.	.31	— .39
Hemlock	lb.	.80	— .90
Kauri No. 1.	lb.	.43	— .44
Kino	lb.	.50	— .55
Mastic, powdered	lb.	.59	— .61
Myrrh, select	lb.	.38	— .39
Sorts	lb.	.35	— .36
Siftings	lb.	.33	— .35
Olibanum, siftings	lb.	.12	— .14
Tears	lb.	.15	— .17
Sandarac	lb.	.47	— .49
Senegal, picked	lb.	.34	— .39
Sorts	lb.	.31	— .32
Spruce	lb.	.65	— .95
Thus, per bbl.	280-lbs.	8.50	— 9.50
Tragacanth, Aleppy, first	lb.	2.28	— 2.37
Seconds	lb.	1.94	— 2.00
Thirds	lb.	1.65	— 1.85

*Nominal.

*Turkey, firsts	lb.	—	— 2.80
*Seconds	lb.	2.20	— 2.25
*Thirds	lb.	1.95	— 2.00

LEAVES AND HERBS

*Aconite, German	lb.	.18	— .21
Balmony	lb.	.09	— .10
Bay, true	lb.	1.00	— 1.04
Belladonna	lb.	1.60	— 1.70
Boneset, leaves and tops	lb.	.06¼	— .08
Buchu, short	lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Long	lb.	1.30	— 1.35
Cannabis, true, imported	lb.	2.60	— 2.75
American	lb.	.70	— .85
Catnip	lb.	.04	— .08
Chestnut	lb.	.60	— .65
Chiretta	lb.	.40	— .41
*Coca, Huanuco	lb.	.45	— .50
*Truxillo	lb.	.42	— .48
Coltsfoot	lb.	.20	— .22
Conium	lb.	.20	— .20½
Corn Silk	lb.	.09½	— .10½
Damiana	lb.	.13½	— .15¾
Deer Tongue	lb.	.08	— .09
Digitalis, Domestic	lb.	.49	— .50
Imported	lb.	.70	— .73
Eucalyptus	lb.	.06	— .06½
Euphorbia Pilulifera	lb.	.21	— .23
Grindelia Robusta	lb.	.08	— .10½
*Henbane, German	lb.	4.65	— 4.75
*Russian	lb.	4.95	— 5.00
Domestic	lb.	4.70	— 4.75
Henna	lb.	.11½	— .12½
Horehound	lb.	.22	— .23
Jaborandi	lb.	.24	— .27
Laurel	lb.	.09	— .09½
Life Everlasting	lb.	.06	— .07
Liverwort	lb.	.55	— .60
Lobelia	lb.	.08	— .09
Lovage	lb.	.28	— .33
Matico	lb.	.26	— .29
*Marjoram, German	lb.	.55	— .56
French	lb.	.32	— .33½
Pennyroyal	lb.	.06	— .08
Peppermint, American	lb.	.12	— .17
Pichi	lb.	.09	— .10
Prince's Pine	lb.	.08½	— .10¾
Plantain	lb.	.10½	— .11
*Pulsatilla	lb.	7.45	— 7.50
Queen of the Meadow	lb.	.08	— .09
Rose, red	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Rosemary	lb.	.22	— .23
Rue	lb.	.38	— .48
*Sage, stemless, Austrian	lb.	.70	— .80
*Grinding	lb.	.55	— .60
Greek	lb.	.18	— .23
Spanish	lb.	.12	— .13
Savory	lb.	.25	— .25¼
Senna, Alexandria, whole	lb.	.75	— .80
Half Leaf	lb.	.68	— .71
Siftings	lb.	.44	— .46
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .43
Tinnevelly	lb.	.15	— .21
Pods	lb.	.20	— .24
Squaw Vine	lb.	.18	— .20
Skullcap	lb.	.15	— .17
Spearmint, American	lb.	.20	— .22
Stramonium	lb.	.23	— .25
Sunflower, Jap.	lb.	.05½	— .05¾
Domestic	lb.	.04¾	— .04½
Tansy	lb.	.08¼	— .10¾
Thyme, Spanish	lb.	.08	— .08½
French	lb.	.11½	— .12
Uva Ursi	lb.	.05	— .06
Water Pepper	lb.	.06	— .07
Witch Hazel	lb.	.07	— .07½
Wintergreen	lb.	.07	— .08
Wormwood	lb.	.23	— .25
Yerba Santa	lb.	.06½	— .07½

ROOTS

Aconite English	lb.	.65	— .68
Powdered	lb.	.70	— .74
*German	lb.	.69	— .75
*Powdered	lb.	.74	— .80
*Alkanet	lb.	1.95	— 2.40
Althea, cut	lb.	.49	— .57
Whole	lb.	.36	— .39
Angelica, American	lb.	.28	— .36
*German	lb.	.70	— .90
Arnica	lb.	.50	— .58
Arrowroot, American	lb.	.07	— .07¾
Bermuda	lb.	.50	— .51
St. Vincent	lb.	.12	— .12½
Bamboo Brier	lb.	.05	— .07
Bearsfoot	lb.	.04½	— .05
Belladonna	lb.	3.55	— 4.05
Powdered	lb.	3.60	— 4.10
Berberis, aq.	lb.	.15	— .16
Beth	lb.	.14	— .18
Bitter	lb.	.16	— .18
Blood	lb.	.12	— .13

*Nominal.

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Blueflag	lb.	.25	— .27
Bryonia	lb.	.39	— .49
Burdock, Imported	lb.	.25	— .29
American	lb.	.18	— .20
Calamus, bleached	lb.	2.70	— 2.90
Unbleached, natural	lb.	.24	— .26
Cohosh, black	lb.	.05	— .05½
Blue	lb.	.05	— .05½
Colchicum	lb.	2.70	— 2.75
Colombo, whole	lb.	.14	— .16
Comfrey	lb.	.15	— .16
Culver's	lb.	.12	— .12½
Cranesbill see Geranium.			
Dandelion, English	lb.	—	— .40
American	lb.	—	— .37
Doggrass, true, imported	lb.	1.30	— 1.50
Bermuda, cut	lb.	.65	— .70
Echinacea	lb.	.39	— .41
Elecampane	lb.	.09	— .11
Galangal	lb.	.13	— .15
Gelsemium	lb.	.10	— .11
Gentian	lb.	.14	— .16
Powdered	lb.	.18	— .20
Geranium	lb.	.09	— .10
Powdered	lb.	.12	— .13
Ginger, Jamaica, unbleached	lb.	.18	— .22½
Bleached	lb.	.23	— .24
Ginseng, Cultivated	lb.	4.10	— 4.50
Wild, Eastern	lb.	6.20	— 6.45
Northwestern	lb.	6.45	— 6.70
Southern	lb.	6.50	— 7.20
Golden Seal	lb.	5.30	— 5.40
Powdered	lb.	5.70	— 6.00
Hellebore, Black	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
White, Domestic	lb.	.20	— .22
Powdered	lb.	.24	— .26
*Imported	lb.	.40	— .44
Ipecac, Cartagena	lb.	2.45	— 2.50
Powdered	lb.	2.70	— 2.75
Rio	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Jalap, whole	lb.	.27	— .29
Powdered	lb.	.30	— .31
Kava Kava	lb.	.18½	— .19
Lady Slipper	lb.	.50	— .55
Licorice, Russian, cut	lb.	.80	— .90
Spanish natural, bales	lb.	.17½	— .18½
Selected	lb.	.25	— .26
Powdered	lb.	.19	— .23
Lovage, Amer.	lb.	.38	— .40
Manaca	lb.	.21	— .23
Mandrake	lb.	.08	— .08½
*Musk, Russian	lb.	4.95	— 5.00
Orris, Florentine, bold	lb.	.14	— .16
Verona	lb.	.13	— .14
Finger	lb.	1.65	— 1.70
Pareira Brava	lb.	—	— .54
Pellitory	lb.	.35	— .47
Pink, true	lb.	.45	— .50
Pleurisy	lb.	.21	— .22
Poke	lb.	.04	— .04½
Rhatany	lb.	.15	— .17
Rhubarb Shensi	lb.	.74	— .79
Cuts	lb.	.41	— .65
High Dried	lb.	.24	— .25
Sarsaparilla, Honduras	lb.	.41	— .42
American	lb.	.18	— .20
Mexican	lb.	.38	— .39
Senega, Northern	lb.	.80	— .85
Southern	lb.	.70	— .72
Serpentaria	lb.	.32	— .34
Skunk Cabbage	lb.	.09½	— .11½
*Snake, Black	lb.	.34	— .35
Canada, natural	lb.	.23	— .29
Stripped	lb.	.34	— .40
Spikenard	lb.	.22	— .24
Squaw Vine	lb.	.12	— .12¾
Squill, white	lb.	.15	— .16
Stillingia	lb.	.09	— .10
Stone	lb.	—	— .07
Unicorn false (helonias)	lb.	.27	— .28
True (Aletris)	lb.	.20	— .23
Valerian, Belgian	lb.	.85	— 1.00
*English	lb.	.71	— .76
*German	lb.	.80	— .85
Japanese	lb.	.85	— .90
Yellow Dock	lb.	.13½	— .15
Domestic	lb.	—	— —
Yellow Parilla	lb.	.10	— .12

SEEDS

*Anise, Levant	lb.	.35	— .36
Mexican	lb.	.24	— .24½
Russian	lb.	.26	— .27
Spanish	lb.	.25½	— .26
Star	lb.	.34	— .35
Canary, Spanish	lb.	.06¾	— .06⅞
Dutch	lb.	.75	— .75½
Smyrna	lb.	.08	— .08½
South American	lb.	.06¾	— .06⅞
Caraway, African	lb.	.60	— .61
Dutch	lb.	.75	— .75½
Cardamoms, bleached	lb.	.80	— 1.10
Ceylon, green	lb.	.48	— .48½
Decorticated	lb.	—	— .60
Celery	lb.	.27	— .28
Colchicum	lb.	2.90	— 3.00
Conium	lb.	.54	— .59
Coriander, Natural	lb.	.15½	— .16
Bleached, Domestic	lb.	.17½	— .18
Bombay	lb.	.14	— .14½
Cumin, Levant	lb.	.19	— .19¾
Malta	lb.	.18	— .18¾
Mogador	lb.	.19	— .19½
Morocco	lb.	.18	— .18¾
Dill	lb.	.20	— .20½
Fennel, French	lb.	.14	— .14½
*German, small	lb.	.25	— .26
*Roumanian ,small	lb.	.19½	— .21
Flax, whole	lb.	.13¼	— .13⅜
Ground	lb.	.07½	— .08
Foenugreek	lb.	.10½	— .11
Domestic	lb.	.10	— .10½
*Hemp, Manchurian	lb.	.04¾	— .05
*Russian	lb.	.08	— .08½
Henbane	lb.	.31	— .33
Job's Tears, white	lb.	.09	— .10
Larkspur	lb.	.22½	— .25
Lobelia	lb.	.21¼	— .23½
Millet, natural	lb.	.04	— .04⅝
*Huiled	lb.	.08	— .08⅝
Mustard, Bari, Brown	lb.	.14½	— .14¾
Bombay, Brown	lb.	.12	— .12¼
California, brown	lb.	.14½	— .14¾
Chinese	lb.	.08¾	— .09
Dutch, yellow	lb.	.14¾	— .15
English, yellow	lb.	.14¾	— .15
*German, yellow	lb.	.14¾	— .15
Sicily, brown	lb.	.14	— .14¼
Parsley	lb.	.16½	— .18½
Poppy, Dutch	lb.	.74	— .74½
*Russian	lb.	.60	— .60½
*Turkish	lb.	.51	— .53
Pumpkin	lb.	.10½	— .11
Quince, select	lb.	.79	— .89
Rape, English	lb.	.09½	— .10
Japanese	lb.	.10	— .10½
Sabadilla (whole)	lb.	.20½	— .23½
Stavesacre	lb.	.24½	— .28
Stramonium	lb.	.15½	— .17½
*Strophanthus, Hispidus	lb.	2.30	— 2.40
Kombe	lb.	3.95	— 4.00
Sunflower, large	lb.	.05¼	— .05½
Small	lb.	.05¼	— .05½
Turmeric, Aleppy	lb.	.10½	— .11
China	lb.	.07½	— .08
Madras	lb.	.08¼	— .08½
Worm, American	lb.	.06½	— .07½
Levant	lb.	.60	— .65

SPICES

Cassia, Batavia, No. 1	lb.	.19½	— .20
Canton rolls	lb.	.12¾	— .13
Saigon, rolls	lb.	.46	— .47
Capsicum, Bombay	lb.	.09	— .09½
Japan	lb.	.08½	— .09
Cassia Buds	lb.	.15	— .15½
Chilies, Japan	lb.	.11½	— .11¾
Mombasa	lb.	.24	— .24½
*Cinnamon, Ceylon	lb.	.28	— .31
Cloves, Amboyna	lb.	.45	— .45½
Penang	lb.	.49	— .50
Zanzibar	lb.	.43	— .45
Ginger, African	lb.	.12¾	— .13
Cochin	lb.	.15½	— .16
Jamaica, grinding	lb.	.17	— .18
Bleached	lb.	.23	— .24
Japan	lb.	.10	— .10¼
Mace, Banda, No. 1	lb.	.51	— .52
Batavia, No. 1	lb.	.50	— .51
Nutmegs, 110s	lb.	.24	— .24½
Paprika, Hungarian	lb.	.26	— .27
Spanish	lb.	.18½	— .21
Pepper, black, Sing.	lb.	.22½	— .23¾
White	lb.	.25¾	— .26
Pimento	lb.	.05½	— .05¾

WAXES

Bayberry	lb.	.28	— .29
Bees, white	lb.	.65	— .67
Yellow, crude	lb.	.43	— .45
Yellow, refined	lb.	.50	— .54
*Candelilla	lb.	.32	— .34
Carnauba, Flor	lb.	.53	— .54
No. 1	lb.	.51	— .52
No. 2	lb.	.49	— .50
No. 3	lb.	.43	— .45
Ceresin, Yellow	lb.	.13	— .20
White	lb.	.22	— .25
Japan	lb.	.15¾	— .16¾
*Montan, crude	lb.	.35	— .45
Ozokerite, crude, brown	lb.	.65	— .70
Green	lb.	.85	— .90
*Refined, white	lb.	.76	— .79
Domestic	lb.	.36	— .37
*Refined yellow	lb.	.59	— .64
Paraffin, ref'd 120 deg. m.p.	lb.	.09¾	— .10¾
Foreign, 130 deg. m.p.	lb.	.12	— .12½

*Nominal.

Stearic Acid—			
Single Pressed	lb.	.22	— .24½
Double Pressed	lb.	.23½	— .25½
Triple Pressed	lb.	.25	— .27

Heavy Chemicals

Acetic acid 28 p.c.	lb.	.05¾	— .06
56 p.c.	lb.	.13	— .14
70 p.c	lb.	.15	— .15¾
80 p.c. Commercial	lb.	.24	— .25
Glacial	lb.	.36	— .37
Alum, ammonia, lump	lb.	.04¼	— .04½
Ground	lb.	.05	— .05½
Powdered	lb.	.05	— .05⅝
Potash, lump	lb.	.09	— .09½
Chrome	lb.	.19	— .22
Ground	lb.	.08½	— .09
Powdered	lb.	.08¾	— .09½
Soda, Ground	100 lbs.	—	— 6.38
Aluminum chloride, liq.	lb.	.04½	— .05
Sulph., high grade	lb.	.03¼	— .03½
Low grade	lb.	.02	— .02¾
Ammonia, Anhydrous	lb.	—	— .25
Ammonia Water, 26 deg., car	lb.	.06½	— .07½
20 deg., carboys	lb.	.05	— .05½
18 deg., carboys	lb.	.04½	— .05
16 deg., carboys	lb.	—	— .04
Ammonium chloride, U.S.P.	lb.	.19	— .21
Sal Ammoniac, gray	lb.	.10	— .11
Granulated, white	lb.	.15¾	— .16½
Lump	lb.	.15¼	— .16
Sulphate, foreign	100 lbs.	—	— —
Domestic	100 lbs.	.03¼	— .03½
Antimony Salts, 75 p.c.	lb.	—	— —
65 p.c.	lb.	—	— —
47 p.c.	lb.	—	— —
Blanc Fixe	lb.	.04½	— .05
Barium, chloride	ton	95.00	100.00
Dioxide	lb.	.28	— .30
Nitrate	lb.	.11½	— .12
Barytes, floated, white	ton	30.00	—35.00
Off color	ton	14.00	—18.00
Bleaching Powder, 35 p.c.	lb.	.02½	— .03
Calcium Acetate, crude 100 lbs.		6.00	— 6.05
Carbide	ton	70.00	—73.00
Carbonate	lb.	—	— —
Chloride, solid, f.o.b. N. Y.	ton	—	— —
Granulated, f. o. b. N. Y.	ton	—	— —
Solid, second hands	ton	30.00	—34.00
Gran., second hands	ton	40.00	—45.00
Sulphate	lb.	.10	— .12¾
Carbon tetrachloride	lb.	.15½	— .16
Copper Carbonate	lb.	.33	— .35
Subacetate (Verdigris)	lb.	.40	— .42
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .42
Sulphate, 98-99 p.c.	lb.	.09½	— .09¼
Second hands	lb.	.09¼	— .09½
Powdered	lb.	.10	— .11
Copperas, f.o.b. works	100 lbs.	1.00	— 1.50
Fusel Oil, crude	gal.	2.65	— 2.75
Refined	gal.	3.75	— 4.00
Hydrofluoric, 30 p.c. in bbls.	lb.	—	— .05
48 p.c. in carboys	lb.	—	— .09
52 p.c. in carboys	lb.	—	— .10
Lead, Acetate, brown sugar	lb.	.12½	— .13
White cryst.	lb.	.15¾	— .16
Broken Cakes	lb.	—	— .13¾
Granulated	lb.	.14	— .15
Arsenate, powdered	lb.	.31	— .35
Paste	lb.	.15	— .18
Nitrate	lb.	.15	— .16
Oxide, Litharge, Amer. pd.	lb.	.09½	— .09¾
Red, American	lb.	—	— .10¾
Foreign	lb.	—	— —
White, Basic Carb., Amer. dry	lb.	—	— .09¾
in Oil, 100 lbs. or over	lb.	—	— .10¾
English	lb.	—	— —
Basic Sulphate	lb.	—	— .08¾
Magnesite, f.o.b. Cal.	ton	40.00	—45.00
f. o. b. N. Y.	ton	50.00	—52.00
Muriatic acid,			
18 deg. carboys	lb.	.01¾	— .01½
20 deg. carboys	lb.	.01⅞	— .02
22 deg. carboys	lb.	.02	— .02¼
Nitric acid, 36 deg. carboys	lb.	.05¼	— .06¼
38 deg. carboys	lb.	.06¼	— .07¼
40 deg. carboys	lb.	.07½	— .07⅝
42 deg. carboys	lb.	.07¾	— .08¾
Aqua Fortis, 36 deg. carb.	lb.	—	— .05½
38 deg. carboys	lb.	—	— .05¾
40 deg. carboys	lb.	—	— .06
42 deg. carboys	lb.	—	— .06¼
Plaster of Paris	bbl.	1.50	— 1.76
True Dental	bbl.	1.75	— 2.00
Potassium Bichromate	lb.	.45	— .46
Potash Caustic, 88-92	lb.	.64½	— .65¼
Carbonate, calc.	lb.	.70	— .75
Chlorate, cryst.	lb.	.55	— .56
Powdered	lb.	.69	— .74
Muriate, basis 80p.c.per ton	ton	375.00	—400.00
Prussiate, red	lb.	2.80	— 2.90
Yellow	lb.	1.20	— 1.25

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Saltpeter, Granulated	lb.	.28	— .29
Refined	lb.	.32	— .33
Soda Ash, 58 p.c. in bags	100 lbs.	3.50	— 3.75
Dense	100 lbs.	3.50	— 4.00
Caustic, dom., 76 p.c.	100 lbs.	10.00	—10.50
Powd. or gran., 76 p.c.	100 lbs.	6.50	— 7.00
Sodium Bichromate	lb.	.27	— .28
Bisulphate	lb.	—	— —
Carbonate, Sal.Soda,Am.	100lbs	1.10	— 1.25
Chlorate	lb.	.25	— .26
Cyanide, bulk	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Hyposulphite, bbls.	100 lbs.	1.60	— 1.75
Kegs	100 lbs.	2.00	— 2.25
Nitrate, tech.	100 lbs.	4.75	— 5.00
Refined	lb.	.06½	— .06¾
Nitrite	lb.	.38	— .42
Prussiate	lb.	.30	— .35
Silicate 60 p.c.	100 lbs.	1.90	— 2.35
Silicate, 40 p.c.	100 lbs.	1.05	— 1.25
Sulph., Glauber's salt	100 lbs.	.70	— .75
Sulphide, 30 p.c. cryst	lb.	.02	— .02¼
60 p.c.	per 100 lbs.	03	— 03½
Sulphur (crude) f.o.b. N.Y.	ton	45.00	—50.00
f. o. b. Baltimore	ton	45.00	—50.00
Sulphuric Acid			
60 deg. Pyrite	ton	25 00	—27.00
66 deg. Brimstone	ton	34.00	—35.00
Oleum 20 p.c.		.02	— .02¼
Battery Acid,car's per 100 lbs		2.75	— 3.00

Dyestuffs, Tanning Materials and Accessories

COAL-TAR CRUDES AND INTERMEDIATES

Acid Amidonaphtholsulphonic	lb.	—	— 1.75
Acid Benzoic	lb.	5.50	— 8.00
Crude	lb.	3.00	— 3.50
Acid H	lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Acid Metanilic		—	— —
Acid, Naphthionic, crude	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Refined	lb.	1.80	— 1.85
Acid Naphthylamine sulphate		—	— —
Acid Sulphanilic	lb.	.34	— .35
p-Amidophenol	lb.	4.50	— 5.00
p-Amidophenol Hydrochloride	lb.	5.00	— 5.50
Aminoazobenzene	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Aniline Oil	lb.	.28	— .30
Aniline Salts	lb.	.33	— .35
Aniline for red	lb.	1.12	— 1.15
Anthracene (80 p.c.)	lb.	.10	— .13
Anthraquinone	lb.	—	— —
Benzaldehyde	lb.	5.00	— 5.50
Benzidine	lb.	1.85	— 1.95
Benzidine Sulphate	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Benzol, C.P.	gal.	.51	— .53
Benzol, (90 p.c)	gal.	.53	— .54
Benzylchloride	lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Chlorobenzol	lb.	—	— .31
Cumidine	lb.	—	— —
Diamedophenol	lb.	9.00	—10.00
o-Dianisidine	lb.	—	— —
Dichlorbenzol	lb.	.35	— .40
o-Dichlorbenzol	lb.	.15	— .16
p-Dichlorbenzol	lb.	.21	— .24
Diethylaniline	lb.	—	— 3.50
Dimethylaniline	lb.	.60	— .62
Dinitrobenzol	lb.	.33	— .35
m-Dinitrobenzene	lb.	.45	— .50
Dinitrochlorbenzene	lb.	.50	— .56
Dinitronaphthalene	lb.	.44	— .75
Dinitrophenol	lb.	.55	— .60
Dinitrotoluol	lb.	.59	— .60
Diphenylamine	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Dioxynaphthalene	lb.	—	— —
Hydrazobenzene	lb.	1.50	— 2.00
Induline	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Methylanthraquinone	lb.	—	— —
Monodinitrochlorbenzol	lb.	.48	— .52
Monoethylaniline	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Naphthalene, flake	lb.	.09	— .09¼
Balls	lb.	.11	— .12
Naphthalenediamine	lb.	—	— —
a-Naphthol	lb.	—	— 2.90
b-Naphthol, Technical	lb.	.63	— .68
Sublimed	lb.	.88	— .90
a-Naphthylamine	lb.	.80	— .90
b-Naphthylamine	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
p-Nitraniline	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Nitrobenzene	lb.	.20	— .22
o-Nitrochlorbenzol	lb.	.50	— .56
Nitronaphthalene	lb.	.44	— .65
Nitronaphthol	lb.	—	— —
Nitrotoluol	lb.	.55	— .65
o-Nitrotoluol	lb.	—	— 1.00
p-Nitrotoluol	lb.	—	— 1.25
m-Phenylenediamine	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
p-Phenylenediamine	lb.	3.50	— 4.50
Phthalic Anhydride	lb.	6.40	— 6.50
Pseudo-Cumol	lb.	—	— —
Resorcinol	lb.	16.00	—17.00
Technical	lb.	—	— 9.00
Tetranitromethylaniline	lb.	—	— 2.50
Tolidin	lb.	3.00	— 3.50
Toluidine	lb.	.80	— .90
o-Toluidine	lb.	.90	— 1.00
p-Toluidine	lb.	2.10	— 2 25
Toluol, pure	gal.	1.80	— 2.00
Toluol Commercial 90 p.c.	gal.	1.75	— 1.85
m-Toluylenediamine	lb.	1.70	— 1.75
Xylene, pure	gal.	1.00	— 1.25
Xylene, Com.	gal.	.35	— .40
Xylidine	lb.	.75	— .80

COAL-TAR COLORS

Acid Black	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Acid Blue	lb.	2.75	— 3.50
Acid Brown	lb.	3.25	— 4.00
Acid Fuchsin	lb.	7.00	— 8 00
Acid Orange	lb.	.95	— 1 25
Acid Orange II	lb.	1.25	— 2 50
Acid Orange III	lb.	1 50	— 2.00
Acid Red	lb.	2.60	— 2.80
Acid Scarlet	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
Acid Yellow	lb.	2 00	— 3.00
Alizarin Blue	lb.	6.75	— 7 50
Alizarin Blue, bright	lb.	8 50	— 9.50
Alizarin Blue, medium	lb.	7.50	— 8 50
Alizarin Brown, conc.	lb.	7.50	— 8.50
Alizarin Orange	lb.	6.00	— 8 50
Alizarin Yellow	lb.	7.00	— 8 00
Alpine Red	lb.	6.50	— 7.00
Alpine Yellow	lb.	6.50	— 7.50
Azo Carmine	lb.	6.50	— 7.00
Azo Yellow	lb.	4.00	— 6.00
Azo Yellow, green shade	lb.	3.50	— 4.00
Azo Yellow, red shade	lb.	4.75	— 5.50
Auramine	lb.	4.00	— 5.00
Bismarck Brown Y	lb.	1.60	— 2.00
Bismarck Brown F	lb.	1 50	— 2.00
Bismarck Brown FF conc.	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Bismarck Brown 3R	lb.	2.25	— 3 25
Bismarck Brown R	lb.	1.50	— 2 00
Bright Red	lb.	3.00	— 3.75
Chrome Blue	lb.	2 60	— 3.00
Chrome Red	lb.	2.50	— 3 00
Chrysamine Yellow	lb.	2 60	— 3.00
Chrysoidine	lb.	2.10	— 3 00
Chrysoidine R.	lb.	2.25	— 3.00
Chrysoidine Y	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Congo Red	lb.	5.00	— 6.00
Crystal Violet	lb.	7.50	— 8.00
Direct Acid Orange	lb.	1.10	— 1.25
Direct Black	lb.	.90	— 1.80
Direct Blue	lb.	2.60	— 3.00
Direct Sky Blue	lb.	5 50	— 6.50
Direct Brown	lb.	2.80	— 3 25
Direct Bordeaux	lb.	3.50	— 4.00
Direct Fast Red	lb.	3 25	— 4.00
Direct Red	lb.	2.80	— 3.50
Direct Yellow	lb.	3.00	— 4.00
Direct Fast Yellow	lb.	3.00	— 4.00
Direct Violet	lb.	3.50	— 4.00
Fast Red, 6B extra, con't	lb.	4.50	— 5.00
T extra, contract	lb.	—	— 2.00
Fast Scarlet, contract	lb.	1.75	— 2.35
Fur Black, extra	lb.	2.50	— 3.00
Fur Brown B	lb.	3.00	— 4.00
Fur Brown GG	lb.	4.50	— 5.00
Green Crystals	lb.	12.00	—14.00
Indigo 20 p.c. paste	lb.	1.80	— 2.00
Indigotine, conc.	lb.	2.50	— 3 50
Indigotine, paste	lb.	1.50	— 2 50
Induline	lb.	1.90	— 2.50
Magenta	lb.	8.00	—10.00
Metanil Yellow	lb.	2.50	— 3.00
Medium Green	lb.	5.00	— 6.00
Methylene Blue, tech.	lb.	3.00	— 4.00
Methyl Violet	lb.	3.50	— 4.00
Naphthol Green	lb.	3.50	— 4 50
Nigrosine, Oil Sol.	lb.	1.00	— 1.50
Nigrosine, spts. sol.	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Nigrosine water sol., blue	lb.	1.00	— 2.00
Jet	lb.	1 25	— 2.00
Naphthol Green	lb.	4.50	— 6.00
Naphthylamine Red	lb.	6.50	— 7 00
Oil Black	lb.	1 80	— 2.10
Oil Orange	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Oil Scarlet	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Oil Yellow	lb.	1.80	— 2.50
Orange, R. G., contract	lb.	2 00	— 2.25
Orange Y. conc.	lb.	1.10	— 1.50
Ponceau	lb.	3.00	— 4.00
Scarlet 2R	lb.	5.50	— 6.00
Soluble Blue	lb.	15.00	—18.00
Sulphur Black	lb.	.75	— 1.00
Sulphur Black E S. standard	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Sulphur Black 100 p.c.	lb.	—	— 1.25
Sulphur Black 150 p.c.	lb.	—	— 1.50
Sulphur Blue	lb.	2.60	— 3.25
Sulphur Blue-Black	lb.	2.00	— 3.00
Sulphur Brown Chestnut	lb.	.50	— .60
Sulphur Green	lb.	2.00	— 3.00
Sulphur Yellow	lb.	2 00	— 2.75
Tartrazine	lb.	1.50	— 2.00
Wool Orange	lb.	2.25	— 3.25
Valonia, solid, 65 p.c. tan	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Victoria Blue, base	lb.	17.00	—20.00
Victoria Green	lb.	14.00	—16.00
Victoria Red	lb.	9.00	—12.50
Victoria Yellow	lb.	8.00	— 9.00
Yellow for wool	lb.	3.00	— 4.50

NATURAL DYESTUFFS

Annatto, fine	lb.	.33	— .34
Seed	lb.	.11	— .14½
Carmine No. 40	lb.	4.25	— 4.75
Cochineal	lb.	.57	— .60
Gambier, see tanning.			
Indigo, Bengal	lb.	3.50	— 4.50
Oudes	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Guatemala	lb.	3.00	— 3.10
Kurpahs	lb.	3.15	— 3.60
Madras	lb.	1.15	— 1.30
Madder, Dutch	lb.	.27	— .29
Nutgalls, blue Aleppo	lb.	—	— —
Chinese	lb.	.25	— .26
Persian Berries	lb.	—	— —
Quercitron Bark, see tanning.			
Sumac, see tanning.			
Turmeric, Madras	lb.	.09½	— .10
Aleppey	lb.	.10	— .10½
Pubna	lb.	—	— —
China	lb.	.07	— .07¼

DYEWOODS

Barwood	lb.	—	— —
Camwood, chips	lb.	.17	— .20
Fustic Sticks	ton	47.00	—48.00
Chips	lb.	.04½	— .05
Hypernic, chips	lb.	.09	— .10
Logwood sticks	ton	41.00	—46.00
Chips	lb.	.03	— .03¼
Quercitron, see tanning.			
Red Saunders, chips	lb.	.15	— .17

EXTRACTS

Archil, double	lb.	.15	— .17
Triple	lb.	.18	— .20
Concentrated	lb.	.21	— .26
Cutch, Mangrove, see tanning.			
Rangoon, boxes	lb.	.12	— .13
Liquid	lb.	.08½	— .09
Tablet	lb.	.10	— .12
Cudbear, French	lb.	—	— —
English	lb.	.18	— .24
Concentrated	lb.	—	— .38
Flavine	lb.	1.00	— 1.50
Fustic	lb.	.13	— .16
Gall	lb.	—	— .18
Hematine	lb.	.09	— .10
Crystals	lb.	.24	— .34
Hypernic, liquid	lb.	—	— —
Indigo, natural for cotton	lb.	.50	— .54
For wool	lb.	.30	— .32
Indigotine, 100 p.c. pure	lb.	—	— 5.50
Logwood, solid	lb.	.20	— .22
Crystals	lb.	.19	— .24
51 deg., Twaddle	lb.	.10	— .12
Contract	lb.	—	— —
Osage Orange—			
Powdered	lb.	—	— .25
Paste	lb.	.06	— .12
Persian Berries	lb.	—	— —
Quebracho, see tanning.			
Quercitron,	lb.	.07¼	— .08¼
Sumac, see tanning.			

MISCELLANEOUS DYESTUFFS AND ACCESSORIES

Albumen, Egg	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Blood, imported	lb.	.58	— .61
Domestic	lb.	.50	— .52
Prussian Blue	lb.	.80	— .90
Soluble	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Turkey Red Oil	lb.	.14	— .16
Zinc Dust, prime heavy	lb.	.18	— .25

RAW TANNING MATERIALS

Algarobilla	ton	140.00	—150.00
Divi Divi	ton	68.00	—71.00
Hemlock Bark	ton	15.00	—16.00
Mangrove African, 38 p.c.	ton	60.00	—62.00
Bark, S. A.	ton	45.00	—50.00
Myrobolans	ton	60.00	—65.00
Oak Bark	ton	15.00	—16.00
Ground	ton	—	—17.50
Quercitron Bark No. 1	ton	28.00	—31.00
No. 2	ton	20.00	—25.00
Sumac, Sicily, 27 p.c. ton		85 00	—87.00
Virginia, 25 p.c. tan	ton	50.00	—59.00
Valonia Cups	ton	—	— —
Beard	ton	—	— —
Wattle Bark	ton	62.00	—64.00

TANNING EXTRACTS

Chestnut, ordinary, 25 p.c. tan, bbls.	lb.	.02¼	— .02¾
Clarified, 25 p.c. tan, bbls.	lb.	.02½	— .03
Crystals, ordinary	lb.	—	— —
Clarified	lb.	—	— —
Drumtan, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.02½	— .03
Gambier, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.10	— .10¼
Common	lb.	.16	— .16½
Cubes, No. 1	lb.	.22½	— .23
No. 2	lb.	.21	— .22½

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Hemlock, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.03½—	.04¼
Larch, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.03 —	.03¼
Crystals, 50 p.c. tan	lb.	.06 —	.07
Mangrove, 55 p.c. tan	lb.	.08 —	.12
Liquid, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.06 —	.08
Muskegon, 23-30 p.c. tan, 50 p.c. total solids	lb.	.01¾—	.02½
Myrobalans, liq, 23-25 p.c.tan	lb.	.06 —	.07
Solid, 50 p.c. tan	lb.	.10 —	.11
Oak Bark, liquid, 23-25p.c.tan	lb.	.03¼—	.04½
Quebracho, liquid, 35 p.c. tan treated	lb.	.05 —	.06
35 p.c. tan, untreated	lb.	— —	—
35 p.c. tan, bleaching	lb.	.07¼—	.08
Solid, 65 p.c. tan, ordinary	lb.	.09 —	.11
Clarified	lb.	.10 —	.12
Spruce, liquid, 20 p.c. tan, 50 p.c. total solids	lb.	.01 —	.01¾
Sumac, liquid, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.06 —	.10½
Valonia, solid, 65 p.c. tan,	lb.	Nominal	

Oils

ANIMAL AND FISH
(Carloads)

*Cod, Newfoundland	gal.	.90 —	.92
Domestic, prime	gal.	.88 —	.90
Liver, Newfoundland	bbl.	75 00 —	85.00
Norwegian	bbl.	115.00	120.00
*Degras, American	lb.	.09¼—	.10
English	lb.	.09¾—	.10
German	lb.	— —	—
Neutral	lb.	— —	—
Horse	lb.	.16 —	.17
Lard, prime winter	gal.	2 05 —	2.10
Off Prime	gal.	1.56 —	1.60
Extra, No. 1	gal.	1.40 —	1.45
No 1	gal.	1.35 —	1.40
No. 2	gal.	1.35 —	1.38
Menhaden, Brown, strained	gal.	.88 —	.89
Light, strained	gal.	.90 —	.92
Yellow, bleached	gal.	.93 —	.95
White, bl'ch'd, winter	gal.	.94 —	.96
***Northern, crude**	**gal.**	— —	—
*Southern,crude,f.o.b.plant	gal.	— —	.85
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.	gal.	1.90 —	1.95
30 deg., cold test	gal.	1.80 —	1.85
40 deg., cold test	gal.	1.75 —	1.80
Dark	gal.	1.35 —	1.40
Prime	gal.	1.55 —	1.60
Oleo Oil	lb.	.21 —	.23
Herring	**gal.**	— —	—
***Porpoise, body**	**gal.**	**.80 —**	**.85**
*Jaw	gal.	24.00 —	25.00
Red, (Crude Oleic Acid)	lb.	.15 —	.15½
Saponified	lb.	.15 —	.15½
***Seal ,white**	**gal.**	— —	—
Sod Oil	lb.	.10 —	.11
***Sperm bleached, winter**			
38 deg., cold test	gal.	1.52 —	1.54
45 deg., cold test	gal.	1.47 —	1.48
Natural winter, 38 deg. cold test	gal.	1.46 —	1.47
Stearic, single pressed	lb.	.22 —	.24½
Double pressed	lb.	.23¼—	.25½
Triple pressed	lb.	.25 —	.27
Tallow, acidless	gal.	1.48 —	1.50
Prime	gal.	1.43 —	1.50
Whale, Bleached, natural	gal.	1.00 —	1.01
Extra bleached, winter	gal.	1.02 —	1.03

VEGETABLE OILS

*Castor, No. 1 bbls	lb.	.26 —	.28
Cases	lb.	.27 —	.29
No. 3	lb.	.25 —	.26
Cocoanut, Ceylon, bbls.	lb.	.16½—	.17
Ceylon, Tanks	lb.	.16 —	.16½
Cochin, domestic	lb.	.17½—	.18
Corn, refined, bbls.	lb.	17.46 —	17.51
Cottonseed, Crude, f.o.b. mills	gal.	1 00 —	1.05
Summer, yellow, prime	bbl.	16.00 —	16.50
*White	lb.	.14 —	.15
*Winter, yellow	gal.	.14½—	.15
Linseed, raw, car lots	gal.	1.18 —	1.20
5-bbl. lots	gal.	1.20 —	1.22
Boiled, 5-bbl. lots	gal.	1.21 —	1.23
Double Boiled, 5 bbl. lots,	gal.	1.25 —	1 27
*Olive, denatured	gal.	2.10 —	2.15
*Foots	lb.	.23 —	.25
*Palm Lagos, casks	lb.	.20½—	.21
Benin	lb.	.18½—	.19
*Niger	lb.	.17 —	.18
*Palm Kernel, domestic	lb.	.17½—	.17¾
*Imported	lb.	— —	—
Peanut Oil, edible	gal.	1.45 —	1.57
Pine Oil white steam	**gal.**	**.60 —**	**.61**
Yellow, steam	gal.	.54 —	.55
*Poppy Seed	gal.	— —	—
*Rapeseed, ref'd, in bbls.	gal.	1 50 —	1.60
*blown	gal.	1.60 —	1.70
*Refined, English	gal.	— —	—
Rosin, oil, first rect.	gal.	.35 —	.40
Second	gal.	.42 —	.45
*Sesame domestic	gal.	— —	3.00
*Imported	gal.	— —	—
*Soya Bean, Manchurian	lb.	.14¾—	.15
Tar Oil, gen. dist.	lb.	.33 —	.34
Commercial	lb.	.25 —	.27

*Nominal.

MINERAL

Black, reduced, 29 gravity			
25-30 cold test	gal.	.13¼—	.14
29 gravity, 15 cold test	gal.	.14 —	.15
Summer	gal.	.13 —	.14
Cylinder, light, filtered	gal.	.21 —	.26
Dark, filtered	gal.	.18 —	.19
Extra cold test	gal.	.26 —	.30
Dark steam, refined	gal.	.15 —	.18
Neutral, W. Va. 29 grav.	gal.	.26½—	.27
Neutral, filtered lemon, 33@34 gravity	gal.	.21½—	.22
White 30@31 gravity	gal.	.33 —	.34
Paraffin, high viscosity	gal.	.29½—	.30
903@865 sp. gr.	gal.	.18½—	.22
Red Paraffin	gal.	.18 —	.19
Spindle, filtered	gal.	.28 —	.35
No. 200	gal.	.24 —	.25
No. 100	gal.	.23½—	.24
No. 110	gal.	.23 —	.23½

Miscellaneous

NAVAL STORES
(Carloads)

Spirits Turpentine in bbls.	gal.	.43½—	.44
Wood Turpentine, steam distilled, bbls.	gal.	.38 —	.42
Turpentine, Destructive distilled, bbls.	gal.	.30 —	.37
Pitch, prime	200-lb. bbl.	4.50 —	4.60
Tar, pure	50-gal. bbls.	14.50 —	15.00
Rosin, com. to g'd	280-bbl.	6.25 —	6 30

SHELLAC

D. C.	lb.	— —	.70
Diamond "I"	lb.	.68 —	.68½
V. S. O.	lb.	— —	.69
Fine Orange	lb.	— —	.60
Second Orange	lb.	.58 —	.60
T. N.	lb.	— —	.54
A. C. Garnet	lb.	— —	.54
*Button	lb.	.65 —	.68
Regular, bleached	lb.	— —	.52
Bone, Dry	lb.	— —	.64

OIL CAKE AND MEAL

*Cottonseed Cake, f.o.b. Texas		— —	—
f.o.b. New Orleans		— —	—
Cottonseed, Meal f.o.b. Atlanta		—	41.00
Columbia		— —	—
New Orleans	ton	42.00 —	43.00
Corn Cake	short ton	37.00 —	40.00
Meal	short ton	41.00 —	42.00
Linseed cake, dom.	short ton	47.50 —	48.00
Linseed Meal	short ton	— —	49.00

SALT PRODUCTS

Salt, fine	280 lb. bbls.	— —	2.65
	200 lb. sacks	— —	1.75
Turk's Island—			
Coarse	140 lb. bags	— —	1.13
Mineral	140 lb. bags	— —	1.13
Salt Cake, bulk, 112 lbs.		.85 —	1.00

MOLASSES AND SYRUPS

Centrifugals—			
Prime	gal.	.47 —	.52
Open kettle	gal.	.53 —	.58
Blackstrap bbls	gal.	.31 —	.32
Sugar Syrup, common	gal.	.35 —	.40
Fancy	lb.	.60 —	.70
Medium	lb.	.45 —	.50
Honey—			
***Buckwheat, ext.**	**lb.**	**.08 —**	**.08½**
***Clover, Comb, fancy**	**lb.**	**.14 —**	**.14½**
Clover, lower grades	**lb.**	**.12 —**	**.13**
Syrup, Corn, 42 deg., per 100 lbs.		— —	5.64

COCOA

Bahia	lb.	.11¼—	.12
Caracas	lb.	.12½—	.13
Hayti	lb.	.10 —	.10½
Maracaibo	lb.	.25 —	.26
Trinidad	lb.	.12¾—	.13

REFINED SUGAR
(Prices in Barrels)

	Amer.	Nat.	Fed.	War-bu'le	eral	ner
Powdered	8.55	8.55	8.65	8.60	8.60	
XXXX	8.60	8.60	8.70	8.70	8.60	
Confectioners A	8.30	8.30	8.40	—	8.40	
Standard Gran	8.45	8.45	8.55	8.55	8.45	

*Nominal.

Soap Makers' Materials

ANIMAL AND FISH OILS

*Menhaden, crude,f.o.b.mills	gal.	— —	.85
Brown, strained	gal.	.88 —	.89
Light, strained	gal.	.90 —	.92
Yellow, bleached	gal.	.93 —	.95
White, bleached, winter	gal.	.94 —	.96
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.	gal.	1.90 —	1.95
30 deg., cold test	gal.	1.80 —	1.85
40 deg, cold test	gal.	1.75 —	1.80
Dark	gal.	1.35 —	1.40
Prime	gal.	1.50 —	1.55
Red (crude oleic acid)	lb.	.15 —	.15½
Saponified	lb.	.15 —	.15½
Stearic, single pressed	lb.	.22 —	.24½
Double pressed	lb.	.23¼—	.25½

VEGETABLE OILS

*Castor, No. 1, bbls	lb.	.26 —	.28
No. 3	lb.	.25 —	.26
Cocoanut, Ceylon, bbls.	lb.	.16½—	.17
Ceylon, tanks	lb.	.16 —	.16½
Cochin, domestic	lb.	.17½—	.18
Corn crude, barrels	lb.	.15½—	.16
Refined, barrels	lb.	17.46 —	17.51
Cottonseed, crude, f. o. b. mills	gal.	1.12 —	1.15
Summer Yellow, prime	bbl.	16 00 —	16.50
*White	gal.	— —	—
*Winter, Yellow	gal.	— —	—
Linseed, raw, car lots	gal.	1.18 —	1 20
5 barrel lots	gal.	1.20 —	1.22
*Olive, denatured	gal.	2.10 —	2.15
*Foots	lb.	.23 —	.25
*Palm Lagos, casks	lb.	.20½—	.21
*Niger	lb.	.17 —	.18
*Palm Kernel, domestic	lb.	.17½—	.17¾
*Imported	lb.	— —	—
Peanut, edible	gal.	1.45 —	1.57
Pine white steam	gal.	.60 —	.61
*Sesame, domestic	gal.	— —	3.00
*Imported	gal.	— —	—
Soya Bean, Manchurian	lb.	.14¾—	.15

GREASES, LARDS, TALLOWS
(New York Market)

Grease, white	lb.	.15½—	.16
Yellow	lb.	.15 —	.15½
House	lb.	.15 —	.15½
Brown	lb.	.14 —	.15
Yellow grease, stearine	lb.	— —	.15½
White grease, stearine	lb.	— —	.16
Horse	lb.	.16 —	.17
Lard, City steam	lb.	.24¼—	.24½
Compound	lb.	.17¾—	.18
Stearine, lard	lb.	— —	.26
Oleo	lb.	.20¾—	.20½
Tallow, prime	lb.	.15 —	.15½
City Special	lb.	— —	.16
Choice Country	lb.	— —	.16

(Western Markets)

Edible Tallow	lb.	.18 —	.18½
Prime City	lb.	.17 —	.17½
City Renderers (loose)	lb.	.16 —	.16¼
Prime Packers (loose)	lb.	.16 —	.16¼
Prime White	lb.	.17 —	.17½
No. 2 Packers	lb.	.13 —	.15
"A" White Grease	lb.	.15 —	.15¾
"B" White Grease	lb.	.17 —	.17¼
Yellow	lb.	.16 —	.16½
Brown	lb.	.15¾—	.16¼
Bone Naphtha	lb.	.13 —	.14
Yellow grease stearine(loose)	lb.	.14 —	.14¾

CHEMICALS

Alkali, light, basis 48 p.c.		— —	—
Spot running pound, per cwt.		— —	—
Alum, Ammonium, lump	lb.	.04¼—	.04½
Potassium, lump	lb.	.09 —	.09½
Borax, barrels, crystals	lb.	.07¼—	.07½
Powdered, bbls.	lb.	.08 —	.08½
Caustic Potash, 88-92 p.c.	lb.	.84 —	.85
Caustic Soda, 76 p.c.fused 100	lbs.	7.25 —	7.75
Mineral Soap Stock		— —	—
Potassium Carbonate	lb.	.70 —	.75
Sodium Carb., Sal Soda 100	lbs.	1.10 —	1.30
Sodium Sulphate, Glauber salts, 100	lbs.	.70 —	.75
Sodium Silicate, liquid 40 p.c.	100 lbs.	1.05 —	1.25
Sodium Silicate, liquid, 140 p.c.	100 lbs.	2.25 —	2.40

ESSENTIAL OILS

(See Prices Current, Pages 17-22)

*Nominal.

Jobbers' Prices of Drugs and Chemicals

NOTICE — The prices herein quoted are average prices to Retail Druggists now ruling in New York Market.

Suggestions from subscribers concerning items which they would like added to this list, or any further information desired, will receive prompt attention.

Acacia, select, white	lb.	.75	— .80
1st select, powdered	lb.	.65	— .70
Fine granulated, first	lb.	.65	— .70
Seconds	lb.	.67	— .70
Sorts, Amber	lb.	.28	— .30
Sorts, sifted, white	lb.	.42	— .45
Acetal, 1 oz. g.s.v. 7	oz.	—	— 2.00
Acetamide, 1-oz. v.c.v. 4	oz.	—	— 1.00
Acetanilid	lb.	.70	— .77
Acetic Anhydride, 1 lb. g.s.b. 14	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
1 oz. s.v. 7	oz.	.25	— .30
Acetone, Pure C. P., Med.	lb.	.50	— .55
Technical	lb.	.42	— .48
Acetonesulphite-Bayer—Preservative for Developing and Fixing Baths			
In 2 ounce boxes		—	— —
In 4 ounce boxes		—	— —
In 16 ounce boxes	ea.	—	— 3.50
Acetphenetidin, U.S.P.	oz.	1.12	— 1.20
Acetozone, P., D. & Co.	oz.	5.25	— 6.00
Acetyl-Salicylic-Acid	lb.	4.00	— 4.10
	oz.	—	— .30
Acid, Acetic, No. 8 (sp. gr., 1,040)	lb.	.13	— .16
U. S. P., 36 p.c.	lb.	.16	— .17
U. S. P., Glacial, 99 p.c.	lb.	.48	— .50
Acetylsalicylic (Aspirin)	oz.	.50	— .55
	lb.	—	— 3.75
Arsenic, powd.	lb.	1.05	— 1.15
Arsenous, U.S.P., powdered	lb.	.35	— .45
Benzoic, true	oz.	1.10	— 1.20
From Toluol	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Boracic, cryst.	lb.	.13½	— .18
Powdered	lb.	.18	— .22
Impalp	lb.	.25	— .30
Bromic, 1-oz. g.s. v. 7	oz.	—	— .30
Butyric, 100 p.c.	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Cacodylic	oz.	—	— 2.00
Camphoric	lb.	6.00	— 6.25
Carbolic, cryst., bulk	lb.	.49	— .50
10 and 25-lb. cans	lb.	.56	— .57
1-lb. bottles	lb.	.57	— .60
Crude, 10-95 p.c.	gal.	.70	— .90
Carminic, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— .60
Chloracetic, 1-oz. v.	oz.	.35	— .40
Chromic, 1-oz. v.	oz.	.20	— .25
1-lb.	lb.	1.80	— 2.00
C. P.	oz.	—	— .25
Chrysophanic, true, v.	oz.	.90	— 1.00
Cinnamic, pure	lb.	9.00	— 9.50
Synthetic v.	oz.	—	— —
Natural, 1 oz. v.	oz.	—	— —
Citric, cryst. (kegs)	lb.	.75	— .77
Less than keg	lb.	.80	— .83
Granulated	lb.	.85	— .95
Cresylic	lb.	1.45	— 1.65
Dichloracetic, 1 oz. g.s.v. 7	oz.	—	— —
Formic, Conc. 1-lb. bottle	lb.	—	— 1.25
	oz.	—	— .18
Gallic	oz.	.19	— .21
¼, ½, 1-lb. cartons	lb.	2.00	— 2.15
Glycerophosphoric	oz.	.25	— .30
Hippuric	oz.	—	— —
Hydriodic, sp. gr., 1.50	oz.	.35	— .40
Hydrobrom, conc., v.	oz.	.08	— .10
Dil., U.S.P., oz. v. incl.	oz.	.05	— .06
	lb.	.35	— .40
Hydrocyanic, 1 oz. vial, U. S. P.	oz.	.07	— .10
Hydrofluoric, 55 p.c., in gut. pch. bot.	lb.	—	— 2.30
52 p.c., ceres. bot.	lb.	—	— .80
Hypophosphorous, sol., 30 per cent	oz.	.17	— .20
U. S. P., 10 p.c.	oz.	.07	— .09
Iodic	oz.	—	— 1.25
Lactic, U. S. P., 1-oz. v.	oz.	.40	— .45
	lb.	5.00	— 5.50
Dilute	oz.	.12	— .15
Molybdic C. P.	lb.	6.00	—11.00
Malic, 1 oz. c.v. 4	oz.	—	— 2.00
Monochloracetic, crys.	oz.	.20	— .25
Muriatic, com., 20 deg. (Carboys) 120 lbs., (3½)	lb.	.05	— .08
C. P. Hydrochloric	lb.	.16	— .18
Nitric, 36 deg. carb	lb.	.09	— .10
36 deg., less	lb.	.12	— .14
38 deg., carboy	lb.	.08½	— .09
Acid, Nitric, 38 deg. less	lb.	.13	— .15
C. P. carboy	lb.	—	— .21
C. P. less	lb.	.23	— .25
Nitro-Muriatic	lb.	.25	— .30
Oleic	lb.	.40	— .45
Oxalic	lb.	.50	— .60
Powdered	lb.	.65	— .70
Palmitic (Technical)	lb.	.65	— .70
Phosphomolybdic	oz.	.80	— .85
Phosphoric, diluted	lb.	.18	— .20
U. S. P., 1880, p.c.	lb.	.40	— .50
Syrup, 85 p.c.	lb.	.48	— .55
Glacial sticks	lb.	1.85	— 2.00
Phthalic	oz.	—	— .60
Picric	lb.	2.50	— 3.00
Pyrogallic, ¼, ½ and 1-lb. cans	lb.	4.30	— 4.50
1 oz. v.	oz.	.17	— .40
Pyroligneous, purified	lb.	.20	— .25
Crude	gal.	.30	— .40
Salicylic, 1-lb. cartons	lb.	1.10	— 1.25
Bulk	lb.	1.05	— 1.20
From Gaultheria, oz.	v.	.40	— .45
Succinic cryst.	oz.	.55	— .65
Sulphocarbolic(about 30p.c.)	oz.	—	— .25
Sulphosalicylic	oz.	.65	— .75
Sulphuric, Aromatic	lb.	.45	— .50
Com'l 66 deg. (c. 160 lb.)	lb.	—	— .03
Less	lb.	.07	— .08
C. P.	lb.	.15	— .17
Sulphurous, U.S.P., so'n	lb.	.14	— .18
Tannic Comm'l lb. cart	lb.	1.65	— 1.75
Medicinal	lb.	1.80	— 1.85
Powdered	lb.	1.75	— 1.90
Tartaric cryst.	lb.	1.50	— 1.55
Powdered	lb.	.92½	— 1.03
Trichloracetic	lb.	.37	— .40
Valeric, 1 oz. v.	oz.	.50	— .55
Acidol	oz.	—	— .60
Acoin	oz.	—	— 3.50
Aconite lvs. Eng., 1-lb. b.	lb.	—	— —
Leaves, German	lb.	.30	— .35
Powdered	lb.	.28	— .34
Root English	lb.	—	— .90
Powdered	lb.	—	— 1.00
Root German	lb.	.75	— .80
Powdered	lb.	.85	— .90
Aconitine, Amorp. ½ oz. v.	ea.	2.40	— 2.60
Nitrate, Amorp., 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 1.00
Cryst., 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— .85
Adalin	lb.	—	— —
Adamon	oz.	—	— 1.20
Adeps, Lanae, Anhydrous	lb.	.60	— .70
Hydrous (See also Lanoline)	lb.	.50	— .60
Adonidin, 15 gr. tube	gr.	—	— .20
Adrenalin, 1 gr. v.	oz.	—	— .85
Chloride, Solution	oz.	—	— .85
Adurol (developer) 16 oz. bottles incl.	ea.	—	—10.00
1 oz.	ea.	—	— .75
Agar Agar	lb.	.75	— .85
Agaric white	lb.	—	— 2.50
Agaricin	oz.	5.00	— 5.50
Agfa Intensifier, 8-oz. bottle incl. each	lb.	Nominal	
4-oz.	oz.	Nominal	
2-oz.	ea.	—	— .40
Agfa Reducer, 4-oz. bot. inc.	lb.	—	— 3.00
Agurin	oz.	—	— 1.70
10-10 gramme tubes in box.	ea.	—	— .75
Airol	oz.	—	— 1.15
Albumin, from eggs, Inpalp., Powd., sol.	lb.	1.50	— 1 55
Alcohol, Absolute	gal.	8.00	— 8.50
Cologne, Sp. 95 p.c., U.S.P., bbls.	gal.	4.30	— 4.40
Less	gal.	4.55	— 4.80
Com. 95 p.c. U.S.P., bbls	gal.	4.25	— 4.50
Less	gal.	4.45	— 4.75
Denatured, bbls., less	gal.	1.10	— 1.35
Methylic (Wood) bbls.	gal.	1.20	— 1.25
Aldehyde, Commercial	lb.	.70	— .80
Aletrin (Resinoid)	oz.	.55	— .90
Alkanet root	lb.	2.45	— 2.95
Powdered	lb.	2.50	— 3.00
Almond meal	lb.	.45	— .50
Almonds, Bitter, shelled	lb.	.40	— .50
Sweet Jordan	lb.	.45	— .55
Aloes, Barbadoes, true	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Powdered	lb.	1.30	— 1.40
Cape	lb.	.14	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .27
Curacao, gourds	lb.	.23	— .28
Bulk	lb.	.18	— .22
Socotrine, True	lb.	.45	— .50
Powdered	lb.	.55	— .60
Purified	lb.	.75	— 1.00
Aloin, 1 oz. v.	oz.	.12	— .14
Alphozone	oz.	3.00	— 4.00
Althea Root	lb.	.45	— .55
Cut	lb.	.75	— .85
Allspice, clean	lb.	.10	— .12
Alum, Ammonia, bbls.	lb.	.06½	— .08
Dried, 1 lb., carton	lb.	.16	— .19
Ground, bbls. or less	lb.	.08	— .12
Powdered	lb.	.10	— .13
Chrome	lb.	.60	— .65
Potash, gran., pure	lb.	.15½	— .18
Powd. pure	lb.	.13½	— .16
Sodic, Technical	lb.	.45	— .50
Aluminum Acetate	lb.	.80	— .90
Chloride, cryst.	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Hydroxide, U.S.P.	lb.	.40	— .50
Metallic, powdered	oz.	.19	— .23
Phenolsulphonate	oz.	—	— .80
Salicylate	lb.	—	— 2.40
Sulphate, Com'l	lb.	.08	— .10
Cryst., C. P.	lb.	.40	— .45
Alumnol	lb.	—	— 5.50
Purified	lb.	.29	— .32
Alypin	oz.	—	— —
Ambergris, Black	dr.	2.00	— 2.40
Gray	dr.	3.00	— 3.50
Amidol (developer) 16-oz. bottles incl.		Nominal	
1-oz. bottle incl.	oz.	.65	— .75
Ammonia Water, 16 deg.	lb.	.09	— .10
20 deg.	lb.	.11	— .12
26 deg., Conc.	lb.	.12	— .17
Ammoniac, Gum, tears	lb.	.65	— .70
Powdered	lb.	—	— .75
Ammonium, Acetate, cryst.	oz.	.10	— .12
Arsenate	oz.	—	— .16
Bichromate	lb	1.10	— 1.32
Bitartrate	lb.	.75	— 1.00
Benzoate	oz.	.75	— .80
Bromide, 1-lb. bottles	lb.	.80	— .95
Carbonate, Jars	lb.	.15	— .18
Resub. Cubes, 1-lb. bot.	lb.	.29	— .37
Powdered	lb.	.18	— .20
Citrate, 1-oz. v.	oz.	.12	— .15
Fluoride	lb.	1.05	— 2.10
Hypophosp. (lb. 2.50)	oz.	.20	— .23
Hydrosulphuret, 1-lb. g.s.b. 15	lb.	—	— .30
Iodide	lb.	4.10	— 4.60
Molybdate	oz.	.45	— .52
Muriate	lb.	.23	— .27
Com'l Gran.	lb.	.23	— .25
C. P. Gran.	lb.	.29	— .31
Nitrate, cryst.	lb.	.24	— .26
Powdered	lb.	.28	— .31
Granulated	lb.	.24	— .26
Nitroferrocyanide	lb.	—	— 6.50
Oxalate, 1-lb. bots.	lb.	1.10	— 1.33
Persulphate, 1-lb. c.b. 9	lb.	1.90	— 2.00
1-oz. c.v. 4	oz.	—	— .15
Phenolsulphonate	oz.	.16	— .18
Phosphate, 1-lb. bots.	lb.	.45	— .55
Salicylate	lb.	1.60	— 1.70
Sulphate	lb.	.09	— .16
Pure. resub.	lb.	.20	— .25
Sulphocyanate, 1-lb. c.b.	lb.	1.90	— 2.00
1-oz. c.v. 4	oz.	—	— .20
Tartrate (neutral)	lb.	1.30	— 1.40
Valerate, U. S. P.	lb.	—	—15.00
Ammonol	oz.	—	— 1.00
Amyl Acetate	gal.	5.30	— 5.75
Technical	lb.	.85	— .90
Nitrate, sealed tube	oz.	—	— .43
Nitrite, sealed tube	oz.	—	— .40
Anaesthesin	oz.	—	— 3.00
Angelica Root, foreign	lb.	45	— .50
Seed	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Anise Seed	lb.	.45	— .50
Star	lb.	.50	— .55
Angostura Bark	lb.	.60	— .65
Annatto Seed	lb.	.15	— .20
Anthion (Hypo. Elim), 100-gm. bottles	ea.	—	— .60
Anticol	oz.	—	— .50
Antifebrin	oz.	—	— .17
Antimony, arsenate	oz.	—	— .25
Arsenite	oz.	—	— .30
Chloride, Sol'n, 1-lb. g.s.b. 14	lb.	.27	— .30
(Sol'n Butter of Antimony) Needle	lb.	.25	— .30
Oxide, white	lb.	—	— .60
Sulphurated (Kermes Mineral)	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Antipyrine	oz.	1.90	— 1.95
Apiol, liquid, green	oz.	—	— .25
Apocodeine Hydrochl, 15 gr.v.	ea.	—	— 4.50
Apomorphine, Muriate, Amorphous. ½-oz. v.	oz.	—	— —
Crystals, ⅛-oz. v.	oz.	—	—46.00
Areca Nuts	lb.	.45	— .50
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .45
Argyol	oz.	—	— 1.50
Aristochin (Bayer)	oz.	—	— 2.20
Aristol, Bayer	oz.	—	— 1.80
Arnica Flowers	lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Powdered	lb.	3.50	— 3.65
Ground	lb.	3.50	— 3.60

New York Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals

Arnica Root	lb.	.65	— .70
Arrowroot, American	lb.	.08	— .15
Bermuda, blue	lb.	.55	— .60
Jamaica	lb.	—	— —
St. Vincent	lb.	.23	— .25
Taylor's ¼-lb. in tin foil boxes, 12 lb.	lb.	.45	— .48
Arsenic, Bromide, cryst.	oz.	.36	— .40
Chloride	oz.	—	— .40
Iodide	oz.	.38	— .40
White, powdered com'l	lb.	.30	— .35
Powdered, pure	lb.	.32	— .40
Yellow (Orpiment)	lb.	.35	— .80
Powdered, Medic.	lb.	.38	— .90
Asafetida, good fair	lb.	1.80	— 1.90
Powdered	lb.	2.10	— 2.20
Asbestos	lb.	.25	— .40
Aspidospermine, Amorph. 15 gr. Cryst. 15 gr.	ea.	1.00	— 1.20 — — 3.25
Aspirin	oz.	—	— .85
25 oz. lots	oz.	—	— .80
Capsules, 5 grain, boxes of 12	doz.	—	— 1.68
Capsules, 5 grain, boxes of 24	doz.	—	— 3.12
Tablets, 5 grain, boxes of 12	doz.	—	— 1.44
Tablets, 5 grain, bottles of 24	doz.	—	— 2.64
Tablets, per 100		—	— .88
Atophan (S. & G.)	oz.	—	— 3.50
Atramin	oz.	—	— .15
Atropine, 5 grains		—	— 1.15
Sulphate, 5 grains		—	— 1.00
Balm of Gilead Buds	lb.	.40	— .45
Balmony Leaves, Pressed	lb.	—	— .28
Balsam Fir, Canada	lb.	1.20	— 1.28
Oregon	lb.	.20	— .25
Peru	lb.	5.00	— 5.50
Tolu	lb.	.55	— .65
Baptisin (Resinoid)	oz.	.45	— .70
Barium Carb., prec., pure	lb.	.35	— .40
C. P., 1-lb. bots	lb.	—	— 1.00
Caustic Hyd'te, C.P. crys.	lb.	—	— .50
Chloride 1-lb. bots.	lb.	.25	— .42
Cyanide, techn.	lb.	—	— 2.00
Dioxide, Anhydrous	lb.	.55	— .65
Hydroxide, pure, crys.	lb.	.25	— .50
Iodide	oz.	—	— .40
Nitrate, powdered	lb.	.22	— .27
Pure, 1-lb. bots.	lb.	.45	— .55
Sulphate, Pow. (Barytes)	lb.	.07	— .10
Pure precip.	lb.	.25	— .30
Sulphate, for X-ray diag.	lb.	.50	— .55
	oz.	—	— .10
Basswood Bark, pressed	lb.	—	— .24
Bayberry Bark, select	lb.	.12	— .17
Bay, Laurel Leaves	lb.	.20	— .25
Bay Rum, P. R., bbls.	gal.	2.60	— 2.70
Less	gal.	2.75	— 3.00
Beans, Calabar	lb.	.38	— .42
Tonka, Angostura	lb.	—	— 1.20
Para	lb.	.70	— .75
Surinam	lb.	.85	— .95
St. Ignatius	lb.	.30	— .35
Vanilla, Mexican, long	lb.	7.50	— 8.00
Short	lb.	6.00	— 7.50
Cuts	lb.	4.50	— 5.00
Bourbon	lb.	3.75	— 4.50
So. American	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
Tahiti	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Bebeerine hydrochlor	oz.	—	— 2.50
Sulphate	oz.	—	— 2.50
Belladonna lvs., 1-lb. bot.	lb.	1.90	— 2.10
Bulk	lb.	1.80	— 1.90
Root, German	lb.	4.25	— 4.50
Powdered	lb.	4.45	— 4.70
Benzaldehyde	lb.	—	— 5.85
	oz.	.38	— .40
Benzanilide	oz.	—	— 2.50
Benzine	gal.	.30	— .40
Benzoin, Siam	lb.	2.00	— 2.15
Sumatra	lb.	.50	— .55
Powdered	lb.	.60	— .65
Benzonaphthol	oz.	—	— .85
Berberine, C.P., ½-oz. v.	ea.	—	— —
Phosphate	oz.	—	— —
Sulphate, 1-oz. v.	oz.	2.80	— 3.00
Berberis Aquifolium	lb.	.20	— .25
Beta Eucaine, (S. & G.)	oz.	—	— 3.50
Betanaphthol, resub., U.S.P.,	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
	oz.	.14	— .16
Betin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— —
Bismuth, Betanaph	oz.	—	— .43
Bromide	oz.	—	— .43
Citrate and Ammonium	lb.	4.45	— 4.60
Formic-iodide	oz.	—	— .45
Glycerite, N. F.	lb.	—	— 1.80
Hydroxide, pow'd.	lb.	—	— 5.05
Oleate, 50 p.c.	oz.	—	— .50
Oxychloride	lb.	—	— 4.35
Bismuth, Phenolsulphonate	lb.	—	— 9.30
Phosphate	lb.	—	— 5.20
Salicylate, 40 p.c.	lb.	—	— 4.75
Sub-benzoate	lb.	7.50	— 8.00
Subcarbonate	lb.	3.50	— 3.60
Subgallate	lb.	3.50	— 3.70
Subiodide	lb.	5.15	— 5.50
Sublactate	lb.	—	— —
Subnitrate	lb.	2.95	— 3.05
Subsalicylate, Basic U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 5.20
Tannate	oz.	.30	— .32
Valerate	oz.	.60	— .70
Blackhaw Bark	lb.	.30	— .35
Bloodroot	lb.	.22	— .25
Blue Mass (Blue Pill)	lb.	1.10	— 1.15
Powdered	lb.	1.15	— 1.20
Blue Vitriol (see Copper Sulphate).			
Bone, Cuttlebah	lb.	.50	— .55
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .45
Jeweler's	lb.	1.45	— 1.50
Boneset, Leaves and Tops.	lb.	—	— .20
Borax, Refined	lb.	.10	— .12
Powdered	lb.	.12	— .14
Bromalin	oz.	—	— 1.25
Bromine	oz.	.10	— .12
Bromoform	lb.	3.50	— 3.75
Broom Tops	lb.	.18	— .30
Brucine	oz.	—	— 1.75
Bryony Root	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Buchu Leaves, long	lb.	1.45	— 1.55
Powdered	lb.	1.55	— 1.60
Short	lb.	1.60	— 1.70
Powdered	lb.	1.70	— 1.80
Buckthorn Bark	lb.	.40	— .45
Buds, Balm of Gilead	lb.	.35	— .40
Cassia	lb.	.24	— .30
Burdock Root, Crushed	lb.	.35	— .45
Seed	lb.	—	— .34
Cacao Butter, bulk	lb.	.38	— .42
Baker's A and white	lb.	.48	— .55
Dutch	lb.	.55	— .60
Huyler's 12-lb. box	lb.	.48	— .55
Cadmium Bromide	lb.	2.60	— 2.75
1-oz. c.v. 4	oz.	—	— .25
Carbonate	lb.	—	— 2.80
Iodide	lb.	4.75	— 5.16
Metal, sticks	lb.	—	— 2.15
Nitrate	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Sulphate	lb.	1.85	— 2.00
Caffeine, pure	lb.	—	—14.70
	oz.	—	— .98
Acetate	oz.	—	— 1.45
Benzoate	oz.	1.00	— 1.15
Bromide	oz.	.90	— 1.10
Citrated	lb.	8.75	— 9.06
Hydrobrom, gr. eff.	lb.	.60	— .75
Hydrochlor (true salt)	oz.	1.05	— 1.60
Salicylate	oz.	.90	— 1.00
Sulphate, eighths	oz.	1.25	— 1.60
Valerate	oz.	1.25	— 1.50
Calamine, Pink	lb.	.35	— .40
Calamus Root, peeled	lb.	.30	— .35
Powdered	lb.	.55	— .60
White, peeled and split	lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Calcium Acetate, dried	lb.	.70	— .80
Benzoate	oz.	—	— .40
Bromide	lb.	1.20	— 1.30
Chloride, crude	lb.	.08	— .15
Fused	lb.	.65	— .90
Granulated	lb.	.12	— .18
Citrate	lb.	—	— —
Formate	oz.	.11	— .12
Glycerophosphate	oz.	.18	— .20
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Iodide	lb.	4.10	— 4.60
Lactate	oz.	.19	— .22
Lactophosphate Sol.	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Nitrate	lb.	—	— .85
Oxalate	lb.	—	— 1.50
Peroxide	lb.	1.90	— 2.15
Permanganate	oz.	.35	— .40
Phosphate, Precip.	lb.	.90	— .95
Salicylate	lb.	—	— —
Sulphate, Precip., pure	lb.	.35	— .40
Sulphite	lb.	.14	— .18
Sulphocarbolate	oz.	.14	— .16
Calendula Flowers	lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Calomel (see Mercury Chlor.)			
Camphor, refined	lb.	.85½	— .90
¼-lb. squares	lb.	.83	— .88
Powdered	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Japanese	lb.	.87	— .92
Monobromated	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Canary Seed, Sicily	lb.	—	— —
Smyrna	lb.	—	— —
So. American	lb.	.10	— .20
Canella Bark, powdered	lb.	.30	— .34
Cannabine Tannate	oz	—	— —
Cannabis Indica Herb	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Cantharides, Rus., sifted	lb.	5.75	— 6.00
Powdered	lb.	6.25	— 6.50
Chinese	lb.	1.55	— 1.65
Powdered	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Capsicin	oz.	.65	— .75
Cantharidin, 5 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 1.75
Capsicum	lb.	.75	— .80
Powdered	lb.	.30	— .35
Caoutchouc	lb.	—	— 1.50
Caramel (Burnt Sugar)	lb.	.18	— .25
Caraway	lb.	.70	— .75
Powdered	lb.	.75	— .85
Carbon Disulphide	lb.	.30	— .35
Tetrachloride	lb.	.35	— .50
Cardamom, Seed, bleached	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Decorticated	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Powdered	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Carmine, No. 40	oz.	.40	— .45
Carsol Compound	gal.	—	— .75
Cascara Amarga	lb.	.55	— .60
Sagrada Bark	lb.	.20	— .25
Cascarilla Bark	lb.	.38	— .40
Cascarin	oz.	.45	— .75
Cassia, China	lb.	.15	— .25
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .35
Fistula	lb.	.23	— .25
Saigon, thin, select	lb.	.45	— .55
Powdered	lb.	.55	— .65
Catechu, Medicinal	lb.	.30	— .35
Catnip, lbs., pressed, oz.	lb.	.27	— .30
Caulophyllin	oz.	.35	— .50
Celery Seed	lb.	.40	— .45
Cerasin, white	lb.	.27	— .32
Yellow	lb.	.25	— .30
Cerium nitrate	oz.	—	— .25
Oxalate	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Oxide	oz.	—	— .75
Chalk, Precipitated, English, 7-lb. bags	lb.	.12	— .15
Prepared, Eng., Thomas, 8-lb. box, white	box	.80	— .85
Pink	box	.60	— .70
White, bbls.	lb.	.00¾	— .04
Chamomile Flowers, Spanish	lb.	.65	— .70
Roman or Belgian	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Charcoal, Animal, U. S. P.	lb.	—	— .45
Willow, powdered	lb.	.12	— .18
Wood, powdered	lb.	.08	— .12
Cherry Laurel Leaves	lb.	.40	— .47
Chicle	lb.	.80	— .85
Chinoidine	oz.	.12	— .13
Chinolin, pure	oz.	—	— .45
Chiretta	lb.	.40	— .50
Chloralamid, vials, 25 grs.	ea.	—	— 1.50
Chloral Hydrate, cryst.	lb.	1.65	— 1.80
Chlorine Water (0.4 p.c. chlorine)	lb.	—	— .30
Chloroform	lb.	.72	— .80
Chlorophyll, for Aqueous Sol.	oz.	.60	— .70
For Alcoholic Sol.	oz.	.60	— .70
Chromium Chloride, subl.	oz.	—	— .90
Sulphate, scales	lb.	.95	— 1.35
Powdered	lb.	1.00	— 1.40
Chrysarobin	oz.	.60	— .62
Cimicifugin	oz.	—	— 1.00
Cinchona Bark, pale, sel'd	lb.	.70	— .75
Red	lb.	.60	— .65
Yellow, Calisaya	lb.	.45	— .50
Cinchonidine, Alkal. pure	oz.	.95	— 1.20
Bisulphate	oz.	.51	— .65
Hydrobromide	oz.	.60	— .70
Hydrochloride	oz.	.60	— .70
Salicylate	oz.	.51	— .65
Sulphate	oz.	.57	— .67
Cinchonine, Alk.	oz.	.53	— .65
Bisulphate	oz.	.22	— .25
Hydrochloride	oz.	.38	— .50
Sulphate	oz.	.37	— .47
Salicylate	oz.	.38	— .40
Cinnabar	lb.	2.00	— 3.00
Cinnamon, Ceylon	lb.	.45	— .55
Powdered	lb.	.42	— .47
Citol Solution, 1-lb. bottle	lb.	—	— —
3-oz. bottle	ea.	—	— .30
Civet	oz.	3.00	— 3.25
Cloves, Zanzibar	lb.	.50	— .55
Powdered, pure	lb.	.55	— .60
Penang	lb.	.60	— .65
Cobalt, powd. (Fly Poison)	lb.	.85	— .90
Carbonate	oz.	—	— .30
Chloride	oz.	—	— .18
Nitrate	oz.	—	— .15
Sulphate	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Cocaine, Alk., ⅛-oz. v.	oz.	12.45	—12.65
Hydrochlor. cryst., ozs.	oz.	10.15	—10.80
⅛-oz. vials	oz.	10.35	—11.00
Oleate (5 p.c. Alk.)	oz.	—	— —
Coca Leaves, Huanuco	lb.	—	— —
Truxillo	lb.	.40	— .45
Cocculus, Ind. (Fish Ber.)	lb.	.18	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.28	— .30
Cochineal, Honduras	lb.	.90	— 1.00

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Cochineal, Hond., Powdered	lb.	1.05 — 1.10
Codeine	oz.	13.95 —14.15
Hydrochloride	oz.	12.70 —12.90
Nitrate	oz.	12.70 —12.90
Salicylate	oz.	12.70 —12.90
Phosphate	oz.	12 70 —12 90
Sulphate	oz.	11.45 —11.65
Cohosh Root, black	lb.	.15 — .20
Blue	lb.	.14 — .19
Colchicine, Amorph., 5 gr. v. gr.		— — .17
Colchicum Root	lb.	3.50 — 4.00
Powdered	lb.	4.00 — 4.25
Seed	lb.	3.75 — 4.00
Powdered	lb.	4.00 — 4.10
Collodion, U. S. P., 1900	lb.	.60 — .65
Cantharidal, U. S. P.	lb.	6.00 — 6.50
Flexible, U. S. P.	lb.	.65 — .70
Styptic, U. S. P.	lb.	1.10 — 1.20
Colocynth, select	lb.	.38 — .46
Pulp	lb.	.60 — .65
Colombo Root	lb.	.25 — .35
Coltsfoot Leaves	lb.	.25 — .30
Comfrey Root, crushed	lb.	.35 — .40
Condurango Bark, true	lb.	.30 — .34
Conium Leaves	lb.	.36 — .42
Seed	lb.	.25 — .30
Copaiba S. A.	lb.	1.20 — 1.30
Para	lb.	1.25 — 1.35
Copper, Acetate, distilled	lb.	.90 — 1.15
Ammoniated	lb.	.60 — .70
Arsenate	oz.	— — .15
Arsenite	oz.	— — .12
Carbonate	lb.	.45 — .60
Chloride, pure, cryst.	lb.	1.20 — 1.30
Ferrocyanide, 1-oz. c.v. 4 oz.		— — .15
Hydroxide	lb.	— — 2.00
Iodide	oz.	.36 — .40
Nitrate	lb.	— — .55
Oleate, 20 p.c.	oz.	— — .23
Subacetate (Verdigris)	lb.	1.00 — 1.10
Powdered	lb.	1.10 — 1.15
Sulphate (Blue Vit.)	lb.	.16 — .18
Bbls.	lb.	.11 — .12
Powdered	lb.	.11 — .17
Copperas	lb.	.02 1-5- .04
Coriander	lb.	.23 — .28
Powdered	lb.	.28 — .32
Corrosive Sublimate (see Mercury Bichloride)		
Coto Bark	lb.	.35 — .45
Cotoin, true, ½-oz. v.	oz.	— —37.00
Cotton Root Bark	lb.	.20 — .25
Powdered	lb.	.25 — .30
Couch Grass (Doggrass)		— — —
Cramp Bark	lb.	.12 — .20
Coumarin	oz.	1.55 — 1.65
Cranebill	lb.	.24 — .29
Powdered	lb.	.30 — .35
Cream Tartar, powdered	lb.	.56 — .60
Creosote, Beechwood	oz.	.18 — .20
Carbonate	oz.	— — 1.95
Phosphite	oz.	— — —
Valerate	oz.	— — 1.50
Cresol U. S. P.	lb.	.35 — .40
Croton-Chloral (Butylchl.)	oz.	.55 — .65
Cubeb Berries, sifted	lb.	1.25 — 1.35
Powdered	lb.	1.40 — 1.50
Cudbear	lb.	.45 — .55
Culver's Root	lb.	.27 — .30
Cumin Seed	lb.	.30 — .35
Cyanine, 15 gr. vial	ea.	— — —
Cypripedin (Resinoid)	oz.	— — 1.25
Damiana Leaves	lb.	.20 — .25
Dandelion Herb	lb.	.30 — .35
Root	lb.	.50 — .55
Cut	lb.	.55 — .60
Daturine Sulph. 5-10-15 gr. v. gr.		.25 — .32
Dermatol	oz.	.19 — .26
Dextrine, yellow	lb.	.13 — .15
White	lb.	.22 — .25
Dextro-quinine	oz.	— — .37
Diacetylmorphine, Alk. ⅛-oz. v. oz.		— —21.10
Hydrochloride, ⅛-oz. v. oz.		— —19.45
Dianol (developer), 1-lb. bots. incl.	lb.	Nominal
1-oz.		— — .80
Diethyl Barbituric Acid (Veronal)	oz.	— — 2.50
Digalen, ½-oz. v.	vial	— — .80
Digipuratum, ½-oz.	ea.	— — 1.70
Digitalin, eighths	oz.	20.00 —21.00
15 gr. vials	ea.	.75 — .85
Digitalis Leaves Eng.	lb.	— — 1.25
Bulk	lb.	.60 — .65
Powdered	lb.	.65 — .70
Pressed, ozs.	lb.	.85 — 1.00
Digitoxin, 1 gr. v.	ea.	— — 2.00
Diogen, 16 oz.		— — —
1 oz.	oz.	— — .37
Dionin	oz.	20.00 —20.30
Diuretin		— — 1.75
Dog Grass, cut	lb.	1.60 — 1.75
Dover's Powder	lb.	5.50 — 5.75
Dragon's Blood powdered	lb.	.60 — .65
Extra	lb.	1.40 — 1.45
Powdered	lb.	2.15 — 2.25
Reeds	lb.	2.65 — 2.75
Duboisine Sulph. 5 gr. tubes	gr.	.19 — .21
Duotol	oz.	— — 1.50
Dwarf Elder	lb.	.35 — .40
Echinacea Root	lb.	.38 — .42
Ground	lb.	.40 — .44
Edinol (developer), 16-oz. bots incl.		— — —
Eikonogen (developer), 16-oz.	lb.	Nominal
1-oz.	oz.	— — .45
Elaterin	15 grs.	— — 2.00
Elaterium	oz.	2.00 — 2.20
Elderberries	lb.	.25 — .30
Flowers, pressed	lb.	.30 — .35
Juice, Sambuci	lb.	— — .30
Elm Bark, select	lb.	.28 — .33
Ground, pure	lb.	.30 — .35
Powdered, pure	lb.	.33 — .36
Emetin (Resinoid)	oz.	— —13.00
Emetine, Alkaloid, 15 gr. v. ea.		— — 2.75
Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.	ea.	— — 1.15
Eosine	oz.	— — .80
Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sulph.)		
Ergot, Russia	lb.	.95 — 1.00
Powdered	lb.	1.00 — 1.10
Ergotin, Bonjean	oz.	— — .70
Ergotole	oz.	— — 1.00
Erythroxylin (Resinoid)	oz.	— — 6 30
Eserine (Alk.), 5 gr. v.	gr.	— — .30
Hydrobromide, 5 gr. v.	gr.	— — .30
Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.	gr.	— — .30
Sulphate, 1 gr. tubes	ea.	— — .35
Eserine-Pilocarpine, 3 gr. v. ea.		— — .80
Ether, Acetic	lb.	.50 — .60
Chloric	lb.	.60 — .80
Nitrous Conct	lb.	1.35 — 1.50
U. S. P.	lb.	.44 — .49
U. S. P., 1880	lb.	.44 — .49
Valerianic	oz.	.52 — .62
Washed	lb.	.32 — .37
Ethyl Acetate, U. S. P.	lb.	.55 — .70
Benzoate	lb.	— — 8.00
Bromide, 1 oz. seal, tube	oz.	— — .25
Chloride, 10 gm. seal, tube	ea.	— — .40
Iodide, 1 oz. seal, tube	oz.	— — .55
Eucaine Hydrochlor.	oz.	— — 3.50
Eucalyptol, U. S. P.	oz.	.17 — .19
Eucalyptus Leaves	lb.	.15 — .20
Eudoxine	oz.	— — 2.10
Eugenol, U. S. P. oz. 35	lb.	— — 4.50
Euresol	oz.	— — 2.10
Pro Capillis	oz.	— — 2.10
Euonymin (Eclec. powd.)	oz.	.40 — .45
Euphorbium	lb.	.35 — .46
Powdered	lb.	.45 — .50
Euphorine	oz.	— — 1.25
Equinine	½ oz.	— oz. —
Europhen	oz.	— — 1.80
*Exalgine	oz.	— — —
Extract Male Fern	oz.	1 40 — 1.60
Fennel Seed	lb.	.75 — .80
German	lb.	— — .35
French	lb.	— — .35
Ferratin	oz.	— — 1.30
Tablets, 7½ gr. bots. of 50		— — 1.30
Ferripyrin (Hoechst)	oz.	— — 1.25
Ferrous Oxalate (Photog.), 1 lb. c.b. 9	lb.	— — 1.50
1 oz. c.v. 4	oz.	— — .15
Flaxseed, cleaned	bbls.	— —15.00
Less	lb.	.10½— .13
Ground	lb.	.11 — .14
Foenugreek Seed	lb.	.16 — .18
Ground	lb.	.23 — .25
Formaldehyde	lb.	.20½— .35
Formosulphite, 1 lb. c.b. inc.	lb.	— — .50
¼-lb. c.b. inc.	lb.	— — .20
Fuller's Earth	lb.	.05 — .08
Fustic, chips	lb.	.07 — .10
Gaduol	oz.	— — 1.00
Galangal Root, selected	lb.	.30 — .35
Powdered	lb.	.40 — .45
Galbanum, strained	lb.	2.00 — 2.75
Gambier	lb.	.20 — .25
Gamboge, blocky	lb.	2.60 — 2.75
Powdered	lb.	2.75 — 2.85
Select, Pipe, bright	lb.	3.05 — 3.15
Garlic, on strings	string	.25 — .30
Gaultheria (see Wintergreen)		
Gelatin, French Coignets	lb.	1.20 — 1.30
German White Gold Label	lb.	1 80 — 1 90
German White Silver Label	lb.	1.65 — 1.75
Gelsemin (Resinoid)	oz.	— — 5.25
Gelseminine C. P. crystals, Ger. 15 gr. v.	ea.	— — 5.00
Sulphate, 15 gr. v.	ea.	— — —
Gelsemium Root	lb.	.16 — .20
Powdered	lb.	.25 — .30
Gentian, Root	lb.	.20 — .25
Powdered	lb.	.25 — .30
Ginger Root, African	lb.	.20 — .25
Powdered	lb.	.25 — .30
Jamaica, bleached	lb.	.28 — .33
Ground	lb.	.33 — .36
Powdered	lb.	.35 — .38
Ginseng	lb.	7.50 — 8.50
Glauber's Salt (see Sodium Sulphate)		
Glucose	lb.	.12 — .15
Glycerin, C. P., bulk, drums		
and bbls. added	lb.	.70 — .71
in cans	lb.	.72 — .73
Less	lb.	.79 — .82
Glycin (developer), 16-oz. bot. incl.	lb.	Nominal
1 oz.	oz.	— — .80
Glycyrrhizin, Ammoniacal	ozs.	— oz. 1.00
Goa Powder	lb.	6.50 — 7.50
Gold Chloride Acid, Yellow, 15 gr. g.s.v.	doz.	— — 5.50
Brown, ¼-oz. v.	oz.	— —12.25
Gold and Sodium Chloride, U. S. P., 15 gr. v.	doz.	2.80 — 3.40
Gold Thrd. (Coptis trifol)	lb.	1.20 — 1.40
Golden Seal Root	lb.	6.25 — 6.50
Powdered	lb.	6.50 — 7.00
Grains of Paradise	lb.	4.50 — 4.75
Powdered	lb.	4.60 — 4.85
Grindelia Robusta Herb	lb.	.20 — .25
Powdered	lb.	.27 — .32
Squarrosa	lb.	.30 — .40
Guaiac, Resin	lb.	.45 — .50
Powdered	lb.	.55 — .60
Wood rasped	lb.	.03 — .06
Guaiacol, liquid	oz.	1.65 — 1.75
Carbonate	oz.	4 85 — 5.00
Phosphite	oz.	— — 1.75
Salicyl (Guaiac. Salol.)	oz.	— — 1.60
Valerianate (Geosote)	oz.	— — 1.34
Guaiaquin	oz.	— — 1.00
Guarana (Paullinia)	lb.	1.45 — 1.50
Powdered	lb.	1.65 — 1.75
Gun Cotton (Pyroxylin)	oz.	.20 — .25
Gutta Percha, crude chips	lb.	2.00 — 2.15
Sheet	lb.	1.50 — 1.75
Helcosol	oz.	— — 1.75
Heliotropin	oz.	— — .32
Hellebore Root white powd.	lb.	.30 — .38
Helmitol	lb.	— — —
Hemlock Bark crushed	lb.	.15 — .18
Powdered	lb.	.18 — .20
Gum	lb.	1.00 — 1.10
Hemogallol	oz.	— — 80
Hemoglobin	oz.	— — .30
Hemp Seed	lb.	.13 — .15
Hemol	oz.	.80 — .85
Henbane Leaves, Eng.	lb.	— — —
German	lb.	5.50 — 5 75
Powdered	lb.	5.60 — 5.85
Seed	lb.	— — .40
Henna Leaves	lb.	.30 — .35
Heroin, 15 gr. v.	ea.	— — .85
Hyd'chl. 15 gr. v.	ea.	— — .85
Hexamethylenamine	lb.	1.00 — 1.10
Hiera Picra	lb.	— — .45
Holocain, 1 gm. vials	ea.	— — .35
Homatropin Alk.	gr.	.54 — .65
Hydrobromide	gr.	.54 — .65
Hydrochloride	gr.	.54 — .65
Salicylate and Sulphate	gr.	.54 — .65
Honey, strained	lb.	.21 — .25
Hops, select (1915)	lb.	.33 — .37
Pressed, ¼ and ½ lb. pkgs.	lb.	.35 — .43
Horehound Leaves	lb.	.30 — .35
Hydracetin	oz.	— — 2.00
Hydranges Root	lb.	.22 — .25
Hydrastin (Resinoid)	oz.	— — 2.50
Muriate (Resinoid)	oz.	— — 4.25
Sulphate (Resinoid)	oz.	— — 5.00
Hydrastine, Alk., C. P.	oz.	24.00 —26.00
Hydrochloride	oz.	24.00 —26.00
Sulphate	oz.	24.00 —26.00
Hydrastinine Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.	ea.	— — .55
Hydrazine Sulphate	oz.	— — .80
Hydroquinone, 1-lb. cans or cartons incl.	lb.	2.55 — 2.62
Hydrogen Peroxide, Sol., Medicinal	lb.	.18 — .25
Sol. Technical	lb.	.15 — .22
Hyoscine Hydrob., 1 gr. v.	gr.	.67 — .78
Hyoscyamin (Resinoid)	oz.	— — 3.00
Hyoscyamine, Amorp., 15 gr. vials	ea.	— — 3.75
Crystals, white	gr.	.30 — .35
Hydrobromide	gr.	.11 — .12
Hypnone	oz.	— — 2.15
Hyrgolum (Colloidal Mer'y)	oz.	— — .85
Iceland Moss	lb.	.32 — .35
Ichthalbin	oz.	— — 1.20
do Tablets 5 gr. 100 in bot.		— — 1.40

*Nominal.

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Ichthyol	lb.	—	—
Ichthynat	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
Imogen, 1 lb.	lb.	—	—
1 oz.	oz.	—	— .30
Indigo Bengal, true		3.75	— 5.00
Carmine, Dry	oz.	.50	— .56
Insect Powder	lb.	.55	— .65
Pure Uncol'd Dal'm	lb.	.80	— .85
Inulin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 1.25
Iodine Resublimed	lb.	4.00	— 4.25
Monobromide	oz.	—	— .50
Monochloride	oz.	—	— .75
Trichloride	oz.	—	— .95
Iodipin, 10 p.c.	oz.	—	— —
25 p.c.	oz.	—	— —
Iodoform, cryst. & powd.	lb.	4.40	— 4.80
Deodorized	oz.	.70	— .90
Iodol	oz.	—	— —
Iodothyrine, ¼-oz. vials	oz.	—	— 3.90
Ipecac Root, Carthagena	lb.	2.00	— 2.15
Powdered	lb.	3.50	— 3.60
Rio	lb.	3.45	— 3.50
Irish Moss, bleached	lb.	.22	— .25
Irisin (Eclectic Powder)	oz.	.36	— .45
Iron, Acetate, dry	oz.	.14	— .16
Benzoate	oz.	.40	— .50
Bromide	oz.	.18	— .22
Chloride, cryst., U. S. P.	lb.	.20	— .25
Citrate, U. S. P.	lb.	.95	— 1.02
and Ammonia, Sol.	lb.	.90	— .96
and Quin. Cit. U. S. P. (12 p.c. Q.) Scales	lb.	3.50	— 3.75
Quin. & Strychnine	lb.	4.25	— 4.50
Glycerinophosphate, sol.	oz.	—	— 4.60
Hypophosphite	lb.	2.55	— 2.75
Iodide	oz.	.28	— .32
Syrup	lb.	.40	— .45
Nitrate Sol., U. S. P.	lb.	.27	— .30
Oxalate (Ferrous)	oz.	.15	— .17
Oxide (Subcarb.)	lb.	.11	— .18
Red, Saccharated		.50	— .55
Peptonized	lb.	—	— 3.00
Phosphate, gran., lb. bots.	lb.	.85	— .90
U. S. P. Scales	lb.	.85	— .93
Precipitated, 1-lb. bots.	lb.	.35	— .40
Protocarb. (Vallet's M)	lb.	.30	— .40
Pyrophosp., Scales Sol.	lb.	.90	— .98
Quevenne's (by hydrn.)	lb.	.58	— .90
Salicylate	oz.	.20	— .30
Sesquichloride	lb.	.30	— .35
Solution	lb.	.09	— .15
Subsulphate	lb.	.27	— .33
Solution (Monsel's)	lb.	.12	— .15
Sulph. (Copperas)	100 lbs.	2.20	— 2.50
Cryst., pure	lb.	.08	— .12
Dried	lb.	.15	— .18
Tartrate & Ammonium	lb.	.80	— .90
and Potass. Scales	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Tersulph., Sol., U. S. P.	lb.	—	— .23
Valerate	lb.	.80	— .90
Isarol, glass bots.	lb.	—	— 3.70
Isinglass, Russian	lb.	5.00	— 5.25
American	lb.	.90	— 1.05
Jaborandi Leaves	lb.	.60	— .70
Jalap Root, selected	lb.	.40	— .48
Powdered	lb.	.50	— .55
Jamaica Dogwood	lb.	—	— .25
Jequirity Seed (Abrus Precatorius)	oz.	.10	— .12
Job's Tears	lb.	.30	— .35
Juglandin (Resinoid)	oz.	.36	— .45
Juniper Berries	lb.	.12	— .15
Kamala	lb.	1.90	— 2.00
Powdered	lb.	2.10	— 2.20
Purified	lb.	—	— 2.25
Kaolin	lb.	.07	— .09
Kava Kava	lb.	.26	— .30
Powdered	lb.	.72	— .80
Kola Nuts, small and large	lb.	.35	— .40
Powdered	lb.	.45	— .50
Kousso powdered	lb.	.65	— .75
Lactucarium	lb.	8.50	— 9.00
Lactophenin	oz.	—	— 1.00
Ladies' Slipper Root	lb.	.40	— .47
Lanoline	lb.	—	— —
Anhydrous	lb.	—	— —
Lanum, "Merck"	lb.	—	— .60
Anhydrous	lb.	—	— .75
(See also Adeps Lanae)			
Larkspur Seed	lb.	.35	— .40
Powdered	lb.	.45	— .50
Lavender Flowers	lb.	.40	— .45
Extra	lb.	.45	— .50
Hand picked	lb.	.55	— .60
Lead Acetate (sugar)	lb.	.24	— .35
Carbonate, Medicinal	lb.	.55	— .60
Chloride	lb.	.75	— .85
Lead Chromate, pure fused	lb.	—	— 1.10
Iodide, powdered	oz.	.22	— .25
Nitrate	lb.	.28	— .32
Oleate, 10 p.c.	oz.	.20	— .25
Lecithin	oz.	—	— 2.00
Leeches, best Swedish	ea.	.18	— .20
Lemon Peel Ribbons	lb.	.20	— .25
Ground	lb.	.20	— .25
Lenigallol	oz.	—	— .85
Levulose, cryst.	oz.	—	— —
Licorice, Y & S ⅛s	lb.	.44½	— .52
Corigliano	lb.	—	— —
Mass, Spanish	lb.	.60	.. .65
Powdered	lb.	—	— —
Root, Russian, cut	lb.	1.20	— 1.30
Powdered	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Root, Spanish, bundles	lb.	.35	— .40
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .45
Lilacine	oz.	.75	— .90
Lime, Chlorinated, bulk	lb.	.06½	— .11
Assort., 1, ½ and ¼-lb.	lb.	.12	— .16
Lime Sulphurated, U. S. P.	lb.	.45	— .50
Litharge	lb.	.17	— .20
Lithium, Acetate	oz.	—	— .23
Benzoate	oz.	.72	— .88
Benzo-salicylate	lb.	—	— 2.85
Bitartrate	oz.	—	— .30
Bromide	lb.	—	— 3.20
Carbonate	lb.	1.85	— 2.00
Chloride	oz.	—	— .27
Citrate	lb.	2.30	— 2.40
Glycerophosphate	oz.	—	— —
Iodide	oz.	—	— .48
Salicylate	lb.	3.15	— 3.35
Lobelia Herb	lb.	.15	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .25
Seed (cleaned)	lb.	.36	— .38
Powdered	lb.	.42	— .47
Lobelin (Resinoid)	oz.	.70	— 1.10
Lodestone	lb.	.30	— .35
Powdered	lb.	.35	— .40
London-Purple	lb.	.20	— .30
Lovage Root, sel., white	lb.	90	— 1.00
Seed	lb.	.60	— .70
Lupulin	lb.	2.80	— 3.00
Lycetol	oz.	—	— 4.25
Lycopodium	lb.	2.45	— 2 60
Mace, whole	lb.	.80	— .90
Madder, Dutch	lb.	.33	— .45
Powdered	lb.	—	— —
Magnesia, Calcined, See Oxide, heavy.			
Magnesium, Benzoate	oz.	—	— .45
Carbonate, U. S. P. 4 ozs.		.41	— .50
2-oz.	lb.	.42	— .51
Glycerophosphate	oz.	.32	— .33
Hypophosphite, pure	lb.	2.35	— 2.50
Iodide	oz.	—	— .42
Lactate	oz.	—	— .25
Metal, Powdered	oz.	.57	— .65
Ribbon	oz.	.75	— .95
Nitrate	lb.	—	— .40
Oxide, yellow, pure	lb.	—	— .50
Technical	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Powdered, U. S. P.	lb.	.40	— .42
Technical, kegs	lb.	—	— .19
Bbls.	lb.	—	— .17
Ponderous, U. S. P.	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Technical	lb.	.90	— .95
Peroxide	lb.	2.45	— 2.60
Phosphate, pure	oz.	.06	— .08
Salicylate	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Sulphate (Sal. Epsom)	lb.	.08	— .09
C. P. Crystals	lb.	.20	— .25
Dried	lb.	.20	— .30
Malva Flowers large	lb.	—	— —
Blue, small	lb.	3.50	— 4.00
Manaca Root	lb.	.45	— .50
Mandrake Root	lb.	.16	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.22	— .25
Manganese, Bromide	oz.	—	— .40
Carbonate, cryst., med.	oz.	—	— .10
Chloride, cryst	lb.	.70	— .75
Glycerophosphate	oz.	.32	— .36
Hypophosphite	lb.	2.65	— 2.75
Iodide	oz.	—	— .42
Lactate	oz.	—	— .25
Oxide black powder	lb.	.15	— .20
Peptonized	lb.	3.00	— 4.50
Peroxide, pure	lb.	.60	— .65
Sulph., pure crys.	lb.	.60	— .65
Manna, flake large	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Small	lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Sorts	lb.	.85	— .90
Marjoram Leaves	lb.	.28	— .65
Mastic	lb.	.80	— .85
Matico leaves	lb.	.40	— .50
Menthol, cryst.	lb.	3.25	— 3.75
Mercury	lb.	1.70	— 1.80
Ammon., pure precip.	lb.	2.35	— 2 60
Bichloride (cor. sub.)	lb.	1.95	— 2.15
Powdered	lb.	1.90	— 2.10
Bisulphate	lb.	1.80	— 2.00
Mercury, Cyanide	lb.	—	— 5.65
Chloride Mild (cal'l)	lb.	2 09	— 2.30
Iodide, green, Proft.	lb.	4.75	— 5.00
Red, (Pre.) Biniodide	lb.	5.00	— 5.15
Nitrate	oz.	—	— .25
Oxide, Red (red pre.)	lb.	2.26	— 2.30
Yellow	oz.	—	— .26
Salicylate	oz.	.22	— .25
Sulphate (Turp. M'l)	lb.	3.40	— 3.55
Sulphocyanate	lb.	3.50	— 3.65
Mercury with Chalk (by succussion)	lb.	1.08	— 1.15
Mesotan (25 oz. .42)	oz.	—	— .47
Metacarbol (devel.), 4-oz.	oz.	—	— —
1-oz	oz.	—	— —
Methylene, Blue	oz.	1.10	— 1.20
Metol (developer), 16 oz.	oz.	—	— —
Millet Seed	lb.	.07	— .10
German	lb.	—	— —
Monomethyl-Para-amido-Phenol (chem. ident. with metol)	oz.	—	— 3.50
Morphine, Acet. ⅛-oz. v.	oz.	14.30	—14.55
Alkaloid, pure ⅛-oz. v.	oz.	18.00	—18.10
Hydrobromide, ⅛-oz. v.	oz.	14.40	—14.55
Hydrochloride, ⅛-oz. v.	oz.	14.30	—14.55
Meconate	oz.	—	—16.80
Sulphate, 1-oz. v.	oz.	12 85	—14.00
⅛-oz. vial	oz.	13.05	—14.50
Valerate, ⅛-oz. v.	oz.	—	— —
Mullein, Flow., 1-lb. cans	lb.	2.75	— 3.25
Powdered	lb.	2.20	— 2.60
Musk Root	lb.	3.50	— 4.00
Seed	lb.	.45	— .50
Mustard Seed, black	lb.	.25	— .30
Ground	lb.	.26	— .33
White	lb.	.20	— .22
Ground	lb.	.35	— .40
Myricin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— .60
Myrrh (Gum-Resin)	lb.	.55	— .60
Naphthalene, flake or balls	lb.	.14	— .16
Napthol, Alpha	lb.	—	— 3.50
Beta, resubm.	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Beta, Benzoate	oz.	—	— .90
Narcotine, pure ⅛-oz.	ea.	—	— .25
Nerol (Identical with Amidol), 1-oz.	oz.	—	— .30
Nickel and Ammon. Sul.	lb.	.19	— .21
Acetate	oz.	—	— .15
Bromide	oz.	—	— .30
Chloride	lb.	—	— 1.00
Iodide	oz.	—	— 1.70
Sulphate	lb.	—	— .27
Nirvanin	oz.	—	— 3.50
Nitro Glycerin 1 p.c. sol.	oz.	—	— .20
Novaspirin	oz.	—	— —
25-oz. lote	oz.	—	— —
Tablets, 100s		—	— —
Novocain	oz.	—	— —
Hydrochl (Hoechst,) 5 gram vials	ea.	—	— —
Nutgalls	lb.	.55	— .60
Powdered	lb.	.65	— .70
Nutmegs	lb.	.45	— .50
Extra large 80 to lb.		.50	— .55
Nux Vomica	lb.	.15	— .18
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .30
Oil, Almond, bitter	lb.	15.75	—16.25
Without acid	lb.	16.00	—16.50
Almonds, sweet	lb.	1.17	— 1.30
Amber, crude, dark	lb.	1.60	— 1.80
Rectified	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Angelica	oz.	—	— —
Aniseed, Star	lb.	1.35	— 1.45
Bay	lb.	3.50	— 4.25
Benne (Sesame), Imported Bbls. or less	gal.	4.00	— 4.25
Bergamot	lb.	7.25	— 7.50
Birch, Black (Betula)	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Birch Tar Crude	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Refined	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
Cade	lb.	1.60	— 1.75
Cajuput, bottles	lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Camphor	lb.	.30	— .35
Capsicum	oz.	—	— .50
Caraway	lb.	7.00	— 7.50
Cassia	lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Castor, American	lb.	.30	— .36
Cedar Leaves, pure	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Wood	lb.	.28	— .35
Celery	oz.	2.00	— 2.10
Chaulmoogra	lb.	2.40	— 2.50
Cherry Laurel	oz.	—	— .75
Cinnamon, Ceylon	oz.	1.50	— 1.75
Citronella	lb.	.70	— .80
Cloves	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Cocoanut	lb.	.34½	— .40
Cod Liver, Newfoundland	gal.	3.40	— 3.50
Norwegian	gal.	4.80	— 5.00
Bbls.	ea.	123.00	125.00
Martin's	bbls.	—	135.00

New York Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals

Oil, Copaiba, pure	lb.	**1.20 — 1.25**
Coriander	oz.	1.40 — 1.50
Cottonseed, yel. & wh.	gal.	1.60 — 1.65
Croton	lb.	**1.20 — 1.30**
Cubeb	lb.	8.00 — 8.35
Cumin	lb.	**6.50 — 7.00**
Dill	oz.	**.45 — .50**
Erigeron, true	lb.	**1.50 — 2.00**
Fennel Seed, pure	lb.	**4.75 — 5.00**
Eucalyptus	lb.	1.00 — 1.10
Fusel, Crude	gal.	**4.75 — 5.25**
Pure	lb.	**.90 — 1.10**
Gaultheria Leaf	lb.	**4.75 — 5.00**
Geranium, Rose	lb.	**16.50 —18.50**
Turkish	lb.	**14.50 —15.00**
Ginger	oz.	**.55 — .60**
Gingergrass	lb.	**2.00 — 2.25**
Haarlem, Dutch	doz.	— — .85
Sylvester's	doz.	**3.00 — 3.25**
Hemlock	lb.	**1.00 — 1.15**
Henbane	lb.	— — **1.50**
Juniper Berries	lb.	**19.00 —20.00**
Wood Comp'd	lb.	**2.75 — 3.00**
Lard	gal.	**2.20 — 2.30**
Lavender, Mitcham	oz.	— — —
Flowers	lb.	6.25 — 6.50
Garden, French	lb.	**1.00 — 1.25**
Spike	lb.	**1.40 — 1.50**
Lemon	lb.	**1.40 — 1.50**
Lemongrass	lb.	**1.50 — 1.60**
Limes, expressed	lb.	**3.40 — 3.50**
Distilled	lb.	**1.35 — 1.50**
Linseed, boiled	gal.	**1.30 — 1.45**
Raw	gal.	1.29 — 1.45
Lobelia	oz.	— — **.75**
Mace, distilled	lb.	**3.25 — 4.00**
Expressed	lb.	2.00 — 2.10
Male Fern, Ethereal	oz.	**1.45 — 1.55**
Mustard, artificial	oz.	**2.25 — 2.50**
Essential	oz.	2.45 — 2.75
Musk	oz.	**27.00 —28.00**
Neatsfoot	gal.	1.85 — 2.00
Neroli, Bigarade, best	oz.	**4.50 — 4.70**
Petale, extra	oz.	**5.25 — 5.50**
Nutmeg	lb.	**1.90 — 2.00**
Olive Lucca, Cream, ½-gal., and 1-gal. cans	gal.	**3.50 — 3.60**
3 and 6 gal. cans	gal.	**3.25 — 3.35**
Malaga	gal.	2.60 — 2.65
Pompeian	gal.	2.40 — 2.45
Orange, bitter	lb.	**3.00 — 3.25**
Sweet	lb.	3.25 — 3.50
Origanum, mixture	lb.	**.35 — .90**
Palm Lagos	lb.	**.16 — .20**
Kernel	lb.	.35 — .40
Paraffin, Domestic	gal.	**1.40 — 1.50**
Light	gal.	— — —
Russian	gal.	— — —
Patchouli	oz.	**2.25 — 2.50**
Peach Kernels	lb.	**.75 — .80**
Peanut	gal.	**1.85 — 1.90**
Pennyroyal	lb.	**1.75 — 1.85**
Pepper, black (Oleoresin, U. S. P.)	lb.	— — —
Peppermint, N. Y.	lb.	3.60 — 4.00
Hotchkiss	lb.	4.25 — 4.50
Western	lb.	3.60 — 4.00
Petit Grain	oz.	**.75 — .85**
Pimenta	lb.	**3.30 — 3.40**
Pine Needles	lb.	**1.10 — 1.70**
Rape Seed	gal.	2.00 — 2.10
Rhodinol	oz.	— — **4.00**
Rhodium	oz.	**.30 — .40**
Rose, Kissanlik	oz.	**27.50 —28.00**
Artificial	oz.	**3.50 — 4.00**
Rosemary Flowers	lb.	**1.00 — 1.15**
Trieste	lb.	**.75 — .90**
Rosin	gal.	**.40 — .76**
Rue, pure	oz.	**.50 — .60**
Sage	oz.	— — **.40**
Salad, Union Oil Co.	gal.	**1 60 — 1.65**
Sandalwood, English	lb.	**14.00 —15.00**
West Indian	lb.	**7.50 — 8.00**
Sassafras	lb.	**.90 — .95**
Savin	lb.	**7.25 — 7.50**
Spearmint, pure	lb.	3.50 — 3.75
Sperm, winter, bleached.	gal.	**1.70 — 1.80**
Spruce	lb.	**1.30 — 1.40**
Tansy	lb.	**3.25 — 3.75**
Tar, U.S.P.	gal.	.60 — .70
Thyme, commercial	lb.	**.60 — .70**
Red, No. 1	lb.	**1.55 — 1.65**
White	lb.	**1.75 — 2.00**
Whale	gal.	**.70 — .75**
Wine, Ethereal, light	lb.	**4.00 — 4.50**
Heavy, true, f. grapes	lb.	**5.50 — 6.50**
Wintergreen	lb.	**4.75 — 5.00**
Synthetic	lb.	**1.25 — 1.50**
Wormseed, Baltimore	lb.	**6.25 — 6 50**
Wormwood, Amer., good	lb.	**8.25 — 8.50**
Ylang Ylang, true	oz.	**1.20 — 1.25**

Ointment, Citrine	lb.	**.83 — .90**
Iodine	lb.	— — **1.00**
Mercurial, ½ mercury	lb.	1.45 — 1.60
1-3 Mercury	lb.	1.10 — 1.20
Zinc Oxide	lb.	— — **.50**
Opium (Natural)	lb.	**30.00 —32.00**
Granulated	lb.	**32.00 —35.00**
U. S. P. Powdered	lb.	32.00 —35.00
Orange Flowers	lb.	**1.30 — 1.45**
Peel, Curacao	lb.	.20 — .25
Orphol	oz.	— — —
Orris, Florentine	lb.	**.30 — .35**
Select Finger	lb.	**2.40 — 2.50**
Verona	lb.	**.20 — .25**
Orthoform	oz.	— — **3.75**
Ortol (developer), 16-oz. bottles incl.	lb.	Nominal
1-oz.	oz.	— — **.80**
Ortol Bisulphate, tubes	set	— — **.50**
Ovaraden	oz.	— — **1.10**
Ovarin	oz.	**5.00 — 5.35**
Oxgall, purified, U. S. P.	lb.	— — **2.00**
Palladium Dichloride, 15 gr v.ea.		— — **2.50**
Pancreatin, U. S. P.	oz.	**.30 — .40**
Paprika pods, Hungarian	lb.	**.65 — .70**
Paraffin	lb.	**.16 — .20**
Paraform	oz.	**.14 — .18**
Paraldehyde U S. P.	lb.	— — **3.00**
Paramidophenol (Hydrochloride) 1-oz. c.c. v. incl.	oz.	— — —
Pareira Brava Root	lb.	**.50 — .55**
Paris Green	lb.	**.55 — .58**
Parsley Seed	lb.	**.28 — .33**
Patchouli Leaves	lb.	**.50 — .55**
Pelletierine Sulphate, 15 gr.v.ea.		— — **1.75**
Tannate, 15 gr. v.	ea.	— — **1.00**
Pellitory Root	lb.	**.45 — .60**
Pennyroyal, Herb	lb.	**.20 — .25**
Pepper, black, clean sift	lb.	**.32 — .37**
White	lb.	**.40 — .45**
Peppermint Herb, Germ.	lb.	**.70 — .75**
Leaves, pressed, ozs.	lb.	**.25 — .35**
Persian Berries	lb.	**.45 — .55**
Petroleum, U. S. P., white	lb.	**.21 — .27**
Phenacetin (Bayer)	oz.	— — **2.40**
do (L. & F.)	oz.	— — **2.40**
Pheno-bromate	oz.	— — **2.00**
Phenol-bismuth	oz.	— — **.80**
Phenolphthalein	oz.	**1.30 — 1.35**
Phosphorus, Amorphous	lb.	**2.20 — 2.36**
Photol	oz.	— — **4.00**
Pichi Herb	lb.	**.22 — .25**
Pilocarpine, Alk., pure	gr.	**.10 — .12**
Hydrobromide, 5 gr. v.	gr.	— — **.10**
Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.	ea.	— — **.40**
Nitrate	gr.	**.07 — .08**
Salicylate, 5 gr. v.	gr.	— — **.10**
Pink Root, true	lb.	**.55 — .60**
Piperidine	oz.	— — **1.00**
Piperin	oz.	**1.00 — 1.20**
Piperazine 10 grm. vial		— — **3.00**
Pipsissewa Leaves	lb.	**.32 — .45**
Pitch, Burgundy	lb.	**.10 — .12**
Plaster, calcined	bbl.	**2.90 — 2.95**
True, dentist's, sifted	bbl.	**4.25 — 4.50**
Platinite Ammonium Chloro, 15-gr. vials	ea.	**1.80 — 2.00**
Platinite Potassium Chlor., 15 gr. vials	ea.	**2.00 — 2.20**
Pleurisy Root	lb.	**.25 — .30**
Plumbago, C. P.	oz.	**.50 — .60**
Podophyllin (Resin)	lb.	**4.00 — 4.25**
Poke Berries	lb.	**.20 — .22**
Root	lb.	**.16 — .20**
Powdered	lb.	**.20 — .25**
Poppy Heads	lb.	**.60 — .70**
Seed blue (Maw)	lb.	**.85 — .90**
White	lb.	**.36 — .38**
Potassa, Caustic, com.	lb.	**1.00 — 1.15**
White sticks	lb.	**1.80 — 1.90**
Potassium Acetate	lb.	**1.65 — 1.80**
Arsenate	oz.	**.12 — .15**
Arsenite	oz.	— — **.15**
Benzoate	oz.	**.30 — .45**
Bicarbonate	lb.	**1.80 — 1.90**
Bichromate	lb.	**.65 — .70**
Bisulphate, cryst.	lb.	— — **.80**
C. P.	lb.	**1.00 — 1.25**
Bisulphite	lb.	**1.60 — 1.80**
Bitartrate (Cream Tartar) pure and powdered	lb.	**.51 — .55**
Borate	lb.	— — **.90**

Potassium Bromide	lb.	**1.45 — 1.65**
Carbonate tech.(Pearl Ash)	lb.	**1.00 — 1.10**
U. S. P.	lb.	**1.60 — 1.75**
Refined (Sal Tartar)	lb.	2.00 — 2.10
Chlorate	lb.	**.57 — .70**
Granulated	lb.	**.78 — .85**
Powdered	lb.	.58 — .71
Chloride, C. P.	lb.	**1.35 — 1.45**
Citrate	lb.	**1.95 — 2.05**
Cyanide	lb.	**2.50 — 2.75**
Fluoride	lb.	**3.75 — 4.00**
Glycerophosphate	oz.	**.27 — .30**
Hypophosphite	lb.	3.30 — 3.45
Iodide	lb.	**3.00 — 3.15**
Iodate	oz.	— — **.35**
Lactate 75-80 p.c.	lb.	— — **2.80**
Lactophosphate	oz.	**.20 — .24**
Metabisulphite, 1-lb. c.b. 9 lb.	lb.	**1.50 — 1.80**
Nitrate	lb.	.40 — .45
Powdered	lb.	.36 — .41
C. P.	lb.	**.50 — .60**
Permanganate	lb.	**5.00 — 5.50**
Phenolsulphonate	oz.	— — **.32**
C. P.	lb.	— — —
Prussiate, red	lb.	3.75 — 4.25
Yellow	lb.	1.30 — 1.60
Salicylate	oz.	**.20 — .25**
Sulphate	lb.	.88 — .93
Sulphide	lb.	**1.10 — 1.40**
C. P.	lb.	**.90 — 1.15**
Tartrate, Powdered (Soluble Tartar)	lb.	**1.30 — 1.40**
Prickly Ash Bark	lb.	**.25 — .30**
Powdered	lb.	**.32 — .37**
Berries	lb.	**.25 — .30**
Protargol	oz.	**1.25 — 1.35**
Pulsatilla Herb	lb.	**4.20 — 5.00**
Pumpkin Seed	lb.	**.20 — .25**
Pyoktanin Blue	oz.	**2.50 — 3.00**
Pyridine	oz.	— — **.25**
Pyramidon	oz.	— — **2.50**
Pyrocatechin Resublimed	oz.	— — **.80**
Quassia, rasped	lb.	**.12 — .18**
Powdered	lb.	.17 — .20
Quebracho Bark	lb.	**.45 — .50**
Queen of Meadow Leaves	lb.	**.25 — .30**
Quince Seed	lb.	**1.00 — 1.10**
Quinidine, Alk., cryst.	oz.	**.82 — 1.00**
Sulph.	oz.	**.47 — .57**
Quinine, Alkaloid	oz.	— — 1.64
Acetate	oz.	— — 1.81
Arsenate	oz.	— — 1.60
Arsenite	oz.	— — 1.60
Benzoate	oz.	— — —
Bisulphate	oz.	— — .95
Carbolate	oz.	— — —
Citrate	oz.	— — 1.48
Glycerophosphate	oz.	— — 2.47
Hydrobromide	oz.	— — 1.42
Hydrochloride	oz.	— — 1.42
Hypophosphite	oz.	— — 1.61
Phenolsulphonate	oz.	— — 1.44
Phosphate	oz.	— — —
Lactate	oz.	— — 1.61
Salicylate	oz.	— — 1.39
Sulphate, 100-oz. tins	oz.	.80 — .81
5-oz. cans	oz.	.85 — .90
1-oz. cans	oz.	.90 — .95
Valerate	oz.	— — —
Rape Seed, English	lb.	.15 — .20
German	lb.	— — —
Raspberries, dried	lb.	**.60 — .65**
Red Saunders	lb.	**.16 — .20**
Rennet, powder	oz.	— — **.75**
Resin, common	lb.	**.08 — .10**
Good, strained, per 280 lbs.		**8.00 — 8.25**
Powdered	lb.	**.12 — .18**
Resor-Bisnol	oz.	— — **1.00**
Resorcin, pure white	oz.	1.00 — 1.15
Rhatany Root	lb.	**.20 — .25**
Rhamin (Resinoid)	oz.	— — **1.00**
Rhodol (developer) 1-lb. bottles incl.	lb.	— — —
1-oz.	oz.	— — —
Rhubarb, Canton	lb.	**.55 — .85**
Clippings	lb.	**.35 — .45**
Powdered	lb.	**.75 — 1.15**
Rochelle Salt	lb.	**.41½— .47**
Rodinal (Developer), 16-oz. bot. incl.	lb.	— — —
3-oz. bottle incl.	ea.	— — **.75**
Rose Leaves, pale	lb.	**.90 — 1.20**
Red	lb.	**1.90 — 2.15**
Rosemary Flowers	lb.	**.55 — .60**
Leaves	lb.	.25 — .30
Rotten Stone	lb.	**.07 — .10**
Rubidium Bromide	oz.	— — **1.76**
Iodide, 1-oz. v.	ea.	**2.00 — 2.25**

New York Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals

Saccharin	oz.	—	— 4.00
Saffron, Amer. (safflower)	lb.	.70	— .75
Spanish true Valencia	lb.	12.50	—13.00
Sage Leaves	lb.	.30	— .40
Domestic	lb.	.50	— .60
Sajodin Tabs.	vial	.75	— .90
St. John's Bread	lb.	.12	— .15
Salicin	oz.	1.50	— 1.60
Saliformin	oz.	—	— 1.00
Salipyrin	oz.	—	— .80
Salol	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Salophen	tube	1.50	— 1.80
Saloquinine	oz.	—	— 1.25
Saltpeter (See Pot. Nitrate)			
Sandalwood	lb.	.50	— .55
Ground	lb.	.60	— .65
Sandarac, Gum, clean	lb.	.65	— .75
Sanguinarin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 1.00
Santonin	oz.	2.95	— 3.05
Saponin crude	lb.	—	— 4.00
Sarsaparilla Root, Hon., cut	lb.	.60	— .70
Mexican cut	lb.	.55	— .60
Powdered	lb.	.60	— .65
Bark	lb.	.17	— .22
Sassafras, Pith	oz.	.18	— .20
Satrapol	oz.	—	— .40
Saw Palmetto Berries	lb.	.18	— .20
Scammony, Resin	oz.	.25	— .30
Scarlet Red, Biebrich, Med'l	oz.	—	— 2.25
Scopolamine Hydrobromide, 15 gr. vial	ea.	3.50	— 3.75
Hydrochloride 5 gr. v.	ea.	.75	— 1.00
Senecin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 1.50
Senega Root	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Seidlitz Mixture	lb.	.32	— .37
Senna Leaves Alexandria	lb.	.75	— .90
Powdered	lb.	.60	— .65
Tinnevelly select	lb.	.35	— .40
Senna Pods	lb.	.25	— .30
Senol Solution 1-lb. bottle	lb.	—	— —
3-oz.	oz.	—	— —
Sepia, True	oz.	—	— .45
Serpentaria (Va. Snake Root)	lb.	.50	— .55
Silver Chloride	oz.	1.00	— 1.07
Citrate	oz.	—	— 1.15
Cyanide	oz.	1.04	— 1.10
Iodide	oz.	—	— 1.19
Lactate	oz.	—	— 1.00
Nitrate, cryst.	oz.	.86	— .91
Fused Cones	oz.	1.05	— 1.07
Nucleinate	oz.	.60	— .65
Oxide	oz.	1.20	—1.30
Simaruba, Bark of Root	lb.	.70	— .75
Skullcap Leaves	lb.	.32	— .40
Powdered	lb.	.29	— .34
Skunk Cabbage	lb.	.20	— .25
Smilacin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 3.00
Snakeroot, Canada	lb.	.35	— .45
Soap, Castile, green	lb.	.20	— .22
Mottled, genuine	lb.	.20	— .22
White Conti's	lb.	.38	— .45
Soft, green	lb.	.20	— .25
Soap Tree Bark, whole	lb.	.12	— .16
Cut	lb.	.23	— .28
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .30
Soda, Caustic, purified, fused	lb.	.45	— .50
Caustic, pure (by alcohol) stks		.80	— .85
Sodium, Acetate	lb.	.20	— .25
Arsenate	lb.	.60	— .75
Arsenite, pure	lb.	.70	— .75
Benzoate	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Bicarbonate	lb.	.03	— .07
Bichromate	lb.	.35	— .40
C. P., powdered	oz.	.08	— .10
Bitartrate	lb.	.80	— .90
Cacodylate, 1 oz.	ea.	2 90	— 3 00
Bromide	lb.	.50	— .55
Carbon (Sal Soda)	lb.	.02½	— .04
C. P., cryst., U. S. P.	lb.	.13	— .19
Dried purified	lb.	.16	— .18
Granulated	lb.	.02½	— .04
Chlorate	lb.	.55	— .65
Chloride, C. P.	lb.	.15	— .18
Cinnamate	oz.	.60	— .70
Citrate	lb.	.80	— .85
Cyanide	lb.	.40	— .55
Glycerophosphate, 75 p.c.	oz.	.18	— .22
Hypophosphite	lb.	2.00	— 2.15
Hyposulphite, cryst.	lb.	.04	— .06
Kegs, 112 lbs.	lb.	.02½	— .03
Granular	lb.	.02¾	— .06
Iodide (oz. .37-.40)	lb.	4.25	— 4.50
Lactophosphate	oz.	.20	— .25
Metabisulphite, 1-lb. c.b. 9	lb.	—	— .70
Nitrate	lb.	.17	— .30
Nitrite	lb.	—	— .90
Oxalate	lb.	1.50	— 1.75
Perborate	lb.	.55	— .60
Permanganate	lb.	—	— 5.85
Phenolsulphonate	lb.	.95	— 1.05
Sodium Phosphate, cryst.	lb.	.14	— .15
Pure, cryst.	lb.	.10	— .14
Recrystalized	lb.	.16	— .17
Dried	lb.	.26	— .28
Phosphomolybdate	oz.	.47	— .55
Salicylate	lb.	1.30	— 1.60
From Oil Wintergreen	lb.	4.25	— 5.00
Silicate, dry	lb.	.14	— .16
Liquid	lb.	.08	— .10
Silicofluoride	oz.	—	— .15
Succinate	lb.	6.00	— 6.50
Sulphate (Sal. Glauber)	lb.	.04	— .05
Pure cryst.	lb.	.08	— .12
Dry	lb.	.08	— .12
Sulphide	lb.	.30	— .35
Sulphite, cryst.	lb.	.12	— .17
Pure, dried (Anhydrous)	lb.	.24	— .27
Tungstate, 1-lb. c.b. 8	lb.	1.00	— 1.60
Valerate	oz.	—	— .75
and Potassium Tartrate (Rochelle Salt)	lb.	.34	— .44
Spartein, Sulph.	oz.	7.50	— 7.75
Spearmint Leaves, ozs.	lb.	.34	— .38
Spermaceti, cakes	lb.	.36	— .38
Spikenard Root	lb.	.35	— .40
Spruce Gum	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Extra	lb.	1.50	— 1.65
Spirit, Ammonia, U.S.P.	lb.	.90	— .95
Aromatic	lb.	.85	— .90
Ether, comp.	lb.	—	— 1.80
Nitrous, U. S. P.	lb.	.52	— .60
Spirits Turpentine	gal.	.46	— .50
Squawvine Root	lb.	.46	— .58
Squill Root, white	lb.	.20	— .24
Starch, iodized	lb.	—	— 4.20
Stavesacre, seed	lb.	.50	— .60
Stillingia Root	lb.	.20	— .25
Powdered	lb.	.26	— .30
Storax, liquid	lb.	—	— 7.00
Stovain, ¼-oz.	doz.	—	— 9.00
½-oz.	doz.	—	—16.00
Stramonium Leaves	lb.	.40	— .45
Powdered	lb.	.45	— .50
Pressed, ozs.	lb.	.38	— .43
Seed	lb.	.20	— .22
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .28
Strontium Acetate	oz.	.10	— .12
Bromide	lb.	.80	— .90
Carbonate	lb.	.55	— .60
Chloride	lb.	.40	— .60
Iodide	oz.	.24	— .28
Lactate	oz.	.18	— .22
Nitrate, dry	lb.	.33	— .40
Granular, C. P.	lb.	—	— —
Peroxide (Hydrated)	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Salicylate	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Strophanthus Seed, brown	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Green	lb.	2.30	— 2.50
Powdered	lb.	2.35	— 2 50
Strychnine, Acetate, ⅛th	oz.	2.25	— 2.38
Alk., pow'd., ⅛th-oz. v.	oz.	2.10	— 2.15
Arsenate	oz.	—	— 2.35
Arsenite	oz.	—	— 2.35
Glycerophosphate, ⅛-oz. v.	oz.	—	— 3.35
Hypophosphite	oz.	—	— 2.75
Nitrate, ⅛th oz. v.	oz.	—	— 2.35
Phosphate	oz.	—	— 2.35
Sulphate, ⅛th oz. v.	oz.	—	— 1.85
Sublamine, S. & G.	oz.	—	— .50
Sugar of Milk, powdered	lb.	.55	— .60
1-lb. cartons	lb.	.57	— .62
Sulfonal, Bayer	oz.	—	— 1.35
L. & F.	oz.	—	— 1.00
Sulphonmethane, U. S. P.	oz.	1.00	— 1.06
Sulphonethylmeth, U. S. P.	oz.	1.25	— 1.35
Sulphothyol	lb.	—	— 2.50
Sulphur Chloride	lb.	—	— .50
Flowers	lb.	.09	— .11
Iodide	oz.	.28	— .32
Lac, precipitated	lb.	.70	— .80
Roll	lb.	.06	— .07
Washed	lb.	.11	— .13
Sumac bark	lb.	.12	— .16
Summer Savory Leaves	lb.	.35	— .40
Sunflower Seeds	lb.	.07½	— .12
Talcum powder	lb.	.06½	— .09
Purified	lb.	.16	— .20
Tamarinds	kegs	4.25	— 4.50
Tannalbin	oz.	—	— .85
Tannoform	oz.	—	— .50
Tar, Barbadoes	gal.	1.00	— 1.10
No. Carolina, pt. cans	doz.	—	— 1.25
Tartar Emetic	lb.	.85	— .90
Terebene (Optic. inact.)	lb.	—	— .75
Terpin Hydrate, 1-lb. car	lb.	.60	— .65
Terpinol	lb.	.95	— 1.05
Thallium Acetate, 15 gr. v.	ea	—	— .35
Thalline sulphate	oz.	7.50	— 8.00
Theobromine	oz.	—	— 2.00
Theocin	oz.	—	— 2.70
Theophorin	oz.	—	— .75
Thiosinamine	lb.	—	— —
1-oz. c.v. inc.	oz.	—	— 2.00
Thiocarbamide	oz.	—	— 1.60
Thiocol	oz.	—	— 1.68
Thyme herb	lb.	.20	— .26
Thymol	lb.	22.25	—22.75
Iodide, U.S.P.	lb.	19.80	—21.00
Thyroids	lb.	—	—16.00
Tilia Flowers no leaves	lb.	.55	— .65
With leaves	lb.	.40	— .50
Tin, Chloride, pure	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Oxide, pure	lb.	.90	— 1.05
Toluene	lb.	—	— .50
Tolypyrin	oz.	—	— 1.25
Tormentilla Root	lb.	.40	— .50
Triphenin	oz.	—	— .50
Tragacanth Aleppo, extra	lb.	2.90	— 3.00
Aleppo, No. 1	lb.	2.65	— 2.75
Powdered	lb.	2.45	— 2.85
Turpentine, Chian, gen.	oz.	.45	— .50
Venice, true clopdy	lb.	4.00	— 4.10
Artificial	lb.	.18	— .20
Turkey Corn Root	lb.	.85	— 1.00
Turmeric, powdered	lb.	.16	— .20
Unicorn Root, true	lb.	.28	— .35
False	lb.	.40	— .45
Uran, Acetate, 1-oz. g.s.v.7	oz.	—	— .40
1-lb.	lb.	—	— 6.00
Chlor., 1-oz. g.s.v. 7	oz.	—	— .45
Nitrate, 1-lb. g.s.b. 14	lb.	—	— 9.00
1-oz. g.s.b. 7	oz.	—	— .40
Sulph, 1-oz. g.s.v. 7	oz.	—	— .50
Uva Ursi	lb.	.15	— .20
Valerian Root, English	lb.	.85	— .90
Powdered	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Belgian	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Powdered	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Vanillin	oz.	.70	— .80
Veratrine	oz.	—	— —
Sulphate	oz.	2.40	— 2.50
Veratrum Viride, Root	lb.	.15	— .20
Verdigris, pow'd, pure	lb.	.45	— .50
Veronal	oz.	—	— 4.20
Tablets, 5 gr. 10's	tube	—	— .60
	100s	—	— 5.00
Vervain Root	lb.	.28	— .35
Violet Flowers	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Wahoo, Bark of Root	lb.	.45	— .50
Bark of Tree	lb.	.25	— .35
Walnut Leaves	lb.	.20	— .25
Water Pepper	lb.	.20	— .25
Wax, Bay	lb.	.60	— .63
Bees, yellow	lb.	.63	— .65
Carnauba, No. 1	lb.	.70	— .75
Japan	lb.	.30	— .35
White Hellebore. Root	lb.	.35	— .40
Powdered	lb.	.26	— .30
White Pine Bark	lb.	.15	— .20
Whiting	lb.	.03	— .03½
Wild Cherry Bark	lb.	.12	— .16
Ground	lb.	.14	— .18
Willow Bark, black	lb.	—	— .18
White	lb.	—	— .25
Wintergreen Leaves	lb.	.20	— .26
Winter's Bark	lb.	.65	— .75
Witch Hazel. Extract double Distilled	gal.	1.15	— 1.25
Barrels	gal.	.90	— .95
Witch Hazel Leaves	lb.	.15	— .20
Wormseed (Chenopodium)	lb.	.16	— .18
Levant (Santonica)	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Wormwood Herb	lb.	.25	— .30
Xeroform	lb.	—	— 1.50
Yellow Dock Root	lb.	.18	— .22
Zinc, Acetate, 1-lb. bots.	lb.	.55	— .63
Benzoate	oz.	.90	— 1.00
Bromide	oz.	.20	— .25
Chloride, fused	lb.	.70	— .95
Granulated	lb.	.30	— .35
Iodide	oz.	.28	— .32
Metallic C. P.	lb.	.45	— .90
Gran., free from As.	lb.	.60	— 1.00
Hypophosphite	oz.	.22	— .25
Lactophosphate	oz.	—	— —
Oxide, American	lb.	.18	— .20
Eng. Hubbuck's	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Peroxide	lb.	3.40	— 3 60
Phenate	oz.	—	— .25
Phenolsulphonate	lb.	.80	— .90
Permanganate	oz.	—	— .45
Phosphate	lb.	1.25	— 1.40
Phosphide	oz.	.30	— .40
Salicylate	oz.	—	— —
Stearate	lb.	—	— .65
Sulphate, crystals	lb.	.08	— .10
C. P.	lb.	.21	— .25
Valerate	lb.	—	—13.00
	oz.	—	— 1.00

Imports and Exports of Drugs and Chemicals, Dyestuffs, Etc.

Imports from Sept. 15 to Sept. 22—Exports for month of July

Imports

ACID, CARBOLIC—
30 pounds.
ACID, BENZOIC—
2,400 pounds
ACID, OXALIC—
55,456 pounds
ACID, SALICYLIC—
210 pounds
ALCOHOL—
7,418 pounds
ALUM—
50,000 pounds
AMMONIUM CARBONATE—
15,680 pounds
ANTIMONY SULPHATE—
28,000 pounds
ANTIPYRINE—
400 pounds
BAY RUM—
528 gallons
BEANS—
19,070 pounds, vanilla
44,800 pounds, castor
19,800 pounds, vanilla
BENZOL—
8,800 gallons
BEES WAX—
10,653 pounds
15,432 pounds
27,979 pounds
CAMPHOR, CRUDE—
15,222 pounds
CASEIN—
186,890 pounds
CHEMICAL PREPARATIONS—
100 pounds
CODEINE—
100 pounds
COLLODION—
$244
DIVI-DIVI—
381,100 pounds
DYEWOODS—
38 tons
511 tons
ESSENTIAL OILS—
1,300 pounds
1,100 pounds
5,500 pounds
5,200 pounds
3,100 pounds
4,300 pounds
FRUIT SALTS—
7,500 pounds
GALL NUTS—
1,500 pounds
GELATIN—
1,600 pounds
GLYCERIN, CRUDE—
3,897 pounds
4,478 pounds
GUMS—
43,790 pounds, chicle
204,600 pounds, aloes
55,000 pounds, aloes
55,000 pounds, arabic
53,400 pounds, arabic
88,000 pounds, arabic
236 pounds, chicle
INDIGO, NATURAL—
47,234 pounds
16,000 pounds
68,950 pounds
IRON CHROMATE—
1,000 tons
IRON OXIDE—
202,470 pounds
89,060 pounds
133,980 pounds
LACTERINE—
1,606,663 pounds
LEECHES—
200 pounds bloodsuckers
LEAVES—
7,000 pounds, althea
LIME CITRATE—
5,013 pounds
1,885 pounds
LOGWOOD—
150 tons
348 tons
MANNA—
1,430 pounds
MEDICINAL & MISCELLANEOUS DRUG PREPARATIONS—
3,800 pounds, medicine
2,100 pounds, medicine
MENTHOL—
960 pounds
NUX VOMICA—
1,993,000 pounds
OILS—
344,749 pounds, sulphur
2,564,609 pounds, coconut
10,049 pounds, coconut
37,309 gallons, edible olive
42 gallons, peanut
48 pounds, lemon oil
360 pounds, bay
50 pounds, castor
5,000 gallons, codliver
5,000 gallons, peanut
OPIUM—
7,285 pounds
2,950 pounds
PERFUMERY—
$6,658
$8,707
PAPAIN—
360 pounds
POTASSIUM CARBONATE—
2,000 pounds
POTASSIUM SALTS—
4,480 pounds
ROOTS—
64,346 pounds, licorice
3,750 pounds, ginger
738,145 pounds, licorice
2,800 pounds, various
7,820 pounds, scammony
SAFROL—
25,000 pounds
25,000 pounds
SHELLAC—
1,800,000 pounds
SOAP, CASTILE—
1,510 pounds
SODIUM SALTS—
54,280 pounds
SPICES—
59,616 pounds, cassia
800 pounds, cassia
800 pounds, cloves
2,560 pounds, cloves
SPONGES—
27,856 pounds
TALC—
20,000 pounds
TAMARINDS—
1,100 pounds
TARTAR, CRUDE—
378,425 pounds
63,200 pounds
205,450 pounds
WINE LEES—
276,773 pounds
30,591 pounds
VEGETABLE WAX—
8,320 pounds
BEES WAX—
435 pounds
880 pounds
1,350 pounds
400 pounds
200 pounds

Exports

ACID, CARBOLIC—
100 pounds, Trinidad
764 pounds, Mexico
12 pounds, Panama
9 pounds, Guatemala
5 pounds, England
ACID, NITRIC—
145 pounds, Brazil
345 pounds, Bolivia
275 pounds, Argentina
ACID, PICRIC—
44 pounds, Brazil
44 pounds, Spain
ALCOHOL—
283 gallons, British West Indies
300 gallons, Mexico
20 gallons, Russia in Europe
5 gallons, Trinidad
ANILINE DYES—
344 pounds, Cuba
26,954 pounds, Mexico
17 pounds, Nicaragua
45,465 pounds, England
43,908 pounds, Spain
CALCIUM CARBIDE—
1,202,700 pounds, Cuba
1,130 pounds, British West Indies
8,000 pounds, Trinidad
8,930 pounds, Jamaica
6,900 pounds, Mexico
140,564 pounds, Salvador
COPPER SULPHATE—
10,909 pounds, Cuba
4,050 pounds, Trinidad
1,350 pounds, Jamaica
1,505 pounds, Mexico
7,500 pounds, Salvador
DYES AND DYESTUFFS—
$6,430, Mexico
$151, Salvador
$19, Panama
$99, Costa Rica
$90, Scotland
$153,305, England
FLAVORING EXTRACTS—
$399, British West Indies
$235, Trinidad
$544, Jamaica
$11, Barbados
$309, Newfoundland
$358, Mexico
$601, Salvador
$2,698, Panama
$528, Nicaragua
FORMALDEHYDE—
$4,721, Cuba
$200, Mexico
GLYCERIN—
200 pounds, Guatemala
15,597 pounds, Argentina
186 pounds, San Domingo
50 pounds, Virgin Islands
6,800 pounds, Cuba
300 pounds, British West Indies
417 pounds, Jamaica
3,145 pounds, Newfoundland
1,248 pounds, Mexico
415 pounds, Panama
60 pounds, Nicaragua
10 pounds, Honduras
200 pounds, Guatemala
GLUCOSE—
986 pounds, Newfoundland
3,887 pounds, Mexico
150 pounds, Salvador
188 pounds, Bermuda
665,263 pounds, Scotland
LIME CHLORIDE—
173 pounds, Dutch West Indies
16,127 pounds, Cuba
6,660 pounds, Mexico
LOGWOOD EXTRACT—
$3,749, Brazil
$8,367, Argentina
$116, Costa Rica
$45,416, England
PARAFFIN WAX, CRUDE—
673,727 pounds, Argentina
3,590 pounds, Cuba
396,999 pounds, Scotland
4,317,835 pounds, England
427,766 pounds, Spain
PARAFFIN WAX, REFINED—
100,118 pounds, Costa Rica
1,066,187 pounds, Scotland
809,164 pounds, Mexico
178,703 pounds, Salvador
2,429 pounds, Panama
21,431 pounds, Nicaragua
67,565 pounds, Guatemala
PERFUMERY—
$19, French West Indies
$1,525, Dutch West Indies
$213, Virgin Islands
$18,808, Cuba
$1,143, British West Indies

Want Ads

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$2,577, Trinidad
$706, Jamaica
$358, Newfoundland
$5,077, Mexico
$388, Salvador
$6,838, Panama
$651, Nicaragua
$1,193, Honduras
$1,089, Guatemala

PETROLEUM JELLY—
$1,094, Cuba
$28, British West Indies
$988, Trinidad
$120, Jamaica
$448, Mexico
$372, Panama
$331, Guatemala
$3,594, British India
$25, Costa Rica
$114, British Honduras
$371, Ireland
$12,095, Scotland
$19,427, England
$1,088, Portugal
$4,229, Norway
$1,845, Netherlands
$13,694, France

POTASSIUM CHLORATE—
11 pounds, San Domingo
28 pounds, Hayti
11,608 pounds, Cuba
56 pounds, British West Indies
1,536 pounds, Trinidad
4,256 pounds, Mexico
95,220 pounds, Russia in Europe
6,990 pounds, Portugal

QUICKSILVER—
15,000 pounds, British South Africa
53,794 pounds, England
845 pounds, Cuba
4,125 pounds, Australia
75 pounds, Brazil
95 pounds, Guatemala
750 pounds, Norway
100 pounds, Azores

ROOTS AND HERBS—
$84, Panama
$66, Nicaragua
$157, Guatemala
$21, British Honduras
$1,050, Scotland
$575, Venezuela
$34, Hongkong
$2,406, Australia
$56, New Zealand
$1,224, Peru
$17, Dutch Guiana
$301, Ecuador
$3,962, England
$227, Spain
$8,295, Russia in Asia
$292, Norway
$2,766, Italy

SODA ASH—
403,711 pounds, Argentina
357,176 pounds, Cuba
159,469 pounds, Mexico
2,170 pounds, Nicaragua
275 pounds, Costa Rica
2,024,398 pounds, Sweden
546,144 pounds, Norway
300,000 pounds, Denmark

SWITZERLAND'S COLOR AND CHEMICAL TRADE

Exports to the United States Suffered Because of Growth of Industry Here—Swiss Manufacturers Alarmed by German Plan to Capture Neutral Trade

Trade with Switzerland is the subject of a report by Consul Philip Holland to the Department of Commerce. He says in part:

Commercial conditions improved considerably in the Basel district in 1916. The increase in exports to the United States was 87 per cent over 1915, when there was a decrease of 29 per cent from 1914. In 1916 Basel took second place in the exports from Swiss cities and sent to the United States only 34 per cent less than St. Gall, which normally ships three times as much as this district. The combined silk and chemical industries of Basel make it the leading manufacturing city of Switzerland.

The situation of the pharmaceutical and chemical industries was improved after August, 1915. The shortage of raw materials, their principal difficulty, was relieved through American shipments and new Swiss products. Owing to the difficulties of transportation, freight rates, and high prices resulting from orders placed in the United States, these industries fell behind their normal pre-war output. The American and European competition in pharmaceutical preparations resulted in a slight fall in prices, although the demand for many of the products continued heavy. There was an increase in exports of $257,230, or 240 per cent.

The manufacturers of ammunition depended entirely upon the country's resources for acids, which were hardly sufficient. The fair supplies of hydrochloric, sulphuric, and nitric acids relieved the shortage of other materials and kept the factories in operation. Construction was begun of a factory in Schweizerhalle, near Basel, which when completed will supply most of the acids needed. The new soda factory in Zurzach was opened in August, 1916. The output is limited, but it is expected that it will supply most of the soda needed in the future.

There was a decrease in aniline exports to the United States in 1916 amounting to 78,522 pounds, or 6 per cent, and an increase in value of $1,124,031, or 113 per cent. This was due to the general advance in prices and to the exclusive shipment of the finer and more expensive colors. The progress made in the American color industry practically excluded the lower grades of Swiss dyes from that market.

Anxiety was felt in Switzerland concerning the future trade in Swiss colors with both the United States and England. The belief that those countries would not be able to produce aniline dyes was disproved. Since 1914 dye factories have also been built in France, Italy, and Russia. It became more and more difficult in 1916 to obtain necessary raw materials from England and the United States.

Another cause of alarm to Swiss color manufacturers was the merger of two large groups of dyeworks in Germany under the title of Interessen-Genossenschaft with a joint capital of $230,000,000, with the object of capturing neutral markets after the war. The Swiss manufacturers are now preparing to withstand the apparently concerted effort of German color manufacturers to undermine the Swiss dye industry.

To meet their immediate needs in raw materials, not provided for under an agreement with the British Board of Trade, the local manufacturers organized a syndicate called the Verein Basler Chemische Fabriken under the Swiss Import Trust.

The quantity of artificial indigo exported to the United States in 1916 declined by 212,521 pounds, but was valued at $150,229 more than that shipped in 1915. That there was an actual increase in value is unlikely, but the new tariff law making this color dutiable compelled the manufacturers to state the market value, whereas formerly, under free entry, they gave only nominal values in their invoices.

The trade in extracts became normal again last year. Long-delayed shipments of China galls were received and utilized in the factories. Both logwood and yellow wood were imported in sufficient quantities to meet the demands of the manufacturers.

The eagerness with which Swiss dealers seek to buy American goods is evinced by the many trade opportunities that have been received. The demand is principally for chemicals, foodstuffs, and metals. Actual business promoted in this way follows: Sugar, $2,500,000; alcohol, $1,500,000; tin plate, $30,000; chrome alum, $10,000; glucose, $9,000; cornstarch, $4,200; antimony, $3,700; and piano felt, $1,466.

The value of synthetic perfumes shipped from Geneva to the United States in 1915 was $125,896; in 1916 the valuation was only $88,255. Saccharine valued at $5,777 was sent to the United States from Geneva in 1915; the value of this product shipped in 1916 was $10,801.

CHEMICAL MACHINERY WANTED

Senor R. Calvo y Arias, Mexican consul at Baltimore, Md., desires to get in communication with manufacturers in the United States supplying machinery and apparatus for the production of the following articles: Sulphuric acid, citric acid, citrate of lime, pyrogallic acid, synthetic nitric acid, ammonia, sodium cyanide, aluminum, peroxide of hydrogen, bone by-products, chloroform, formaldehyde, glycerin, grease acids, quinine, turpentine, absorbent cotton, electrolytic sodium hydroxide, and liquid chlorine. The address of the Mexican consulate is 1031 Calvert Building, Baltimore, Md.

The $2,500,000 Procter & Gamble Co. 5% notes, due Oct. 1, will be paid off at maturity at the National Park Bank.

SODA, SAL—
13,225 pounds, British West Indies
4,500 pounds, Trinidad
7,212 pounds, Jamaica
3,788 pounds, Mexico
45,975 pounds, Panama
750 pounds, Guatemala
1,051 pounds, Bermuda
11,200 pounds, Spain

SODIUM SALTS—
$38, Philippine Islands
$18,899, New Zealand
$48,948, Australia
$2,963, Japan
$1,229, Hongkong
$26,055, Dutch East Indies
$710, Straits Settlements
$57,978, British India
$205, China
$19,060, Venezuela
$16,659, Uruguay
$16,638, Peru
$100, Dutch Guiana
$634, British Guiana
$889, Ecuador
$3,963, Colombia
$17,257, Chile
$192,350, Brazil
$79, Bolivia
$34,678, Argentina
$39,979, Spain
$125, Russia in Asia
$7,083, Portugal
$1,835, Norway
$40,908, France
$259, British West Indies
$183, Trinidad
$108, Jamaica
$2,746, Mexico
$38, Salvador
$177, Panama
$428, Nicaragua
$319, Guatemala
$61, Costa Rica
$31, Bermuda
$14,140, England
$4,528, Sweden

SODIUM SILICATE—
66,000 pounds, Colombia
26,103 pounds, Brazil
107,288 pounds, Cuba
27,417 pounds, Mexico
10,609 pounds, Panama
1,250 pounds, Nicaragua

SPONGES—
104 pounds, Venezuela
49 pounds, Ecuador
133 pounds, Chile
13 pounds, Trinidad
94 pounds, Mexico
161 pounds, Panama
95 pounds, Cuba
25 pounds, Argentina
32 pounds, Brazil

SUPERPHOSPHATES—
615 tons, French West Indies
1,918 tons, Cuba
188 tons, Spain

SULPHUR, CRUDE—
2 tons, Venezuela
9 tons, Dutch East Indies
26 tons, British South Africa
1 ton, Cuba
73 tons, Trinidad
1 ton, Panama
20 tons, French West Indies
91 tons, Brazil
17 tons, British Guiana
3 tons, Uruguay

WAX, BEES—
68 pounds, British Guiana
3,325 pounds, England

ZINC OXIDE—
823 pounds, French West Indies
100 pounds, Virgin Islands
16,585 pounds, Cuba
1,182 pounds, Mexico
423 pounds, Panama
300 pounds, Nicaragua
1,202,725 pounds, England
22,200 pounds, Russia in Europe
923 pounds, Portugal
72,300 pounds, France
5,300 pounds, Straits Settlements
579 pounds, Hongkong
225 pounds, Peru
1,275 pounds, British India
4,212 pounds, Venezuela